THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FILIBUSTERING.

The Expeditions to Aid Cuba—More Facts Coming to Light.

What Left in the Arago for Cuba—Recruiting for New Adventures Brisk.

From the New York papers of this morning we glean later and fuller details relative to the Cuban expeditions which lately fitted out and left for the "Queen of the Antilles."

Other Expeditions.

The *World* states:—

In fact, the entire seaboard has been and is still being crowded with filibusters. Within the last thirty-three days we have positive information that 9000 men have left the cities of Charleston, Baltimore, and New Orleans for points adjacent to the Cuban coast and for the island it elf. Twenty-five hundred have left the city of New York, and five hundred more are now, while this is being written waiting to get off. It is not possible, however, for this batch to get off now that the authorities have been so effectually alarmed. It is expected that a force of 25,000 men will, in a few weeks, be placed under the command of General Jordan, who has the command of the entire Cuban army at present, unless that he is unfortunate enough to be captured by Spanish war-vessels during the next six days.

The Arago will certainly either have landed her troops within the next six days, or else they will be captured by the Spanish or American war vessels. It is expected that 10,000 men will be conveyed from Mexico and the West India islands to a port contiguous to the island of Cuba, and here they will be reinforced and armed with the arms now on board of the Arago. Jordan, if not captured, will be in command of 25,000 good troops in ten days. The Cuban Committee in this city, which has furnished the $385,000 in gold which equipped the Arago, and of which Senor Alfars is a leading member, has now in the treasury $900,000 to $1,000,000 in gold, and several wealthy Cubans have volunteered their fortunes in the cause.

The Arago—Her Arms and Stores.

Relative to the Arago, on which the filibusters embarked, the same journal publishes the following:—

For the first time we are enabled to give a complete inventory of the arms and ammunition which were placed on board of the Arago a week before she put to sea. They are as follows:—

10,000 stand of arms, 6,000,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, 12 six-pounders, 6 twelve-pounders, 2000 saddles, and 2000 bridles.

Besides these articles of contraband, there were carriages for the guns, lots of pork and beef, medical stores, crackers, and a large quantity of rum to cheer the patriots.

The 10,000 stand of arms were not needed altogether, of course, as is understood, to arm the men in the Arago. The surplus arms were for the Cubans who were willing to fight in the centre of the island, but have not arms. The saddles and bridles were for the use of the mounted infantry, as that arm has been found the most serviceable in the war with the Spaniards. Mounted infantry can be used for the double purpose of cavalry and infantry.

New York's Contingent of Filibusters.

To show the extent and secrecy of this movement against the Spanish Government, we will now give the names of the officers in command of the different bodies of men who have sailed from this city during the past three weeks, in such a manner as will convince those people who are still incredulous. It was necessary to keep back this information as long as possible from the public, in order to avoid implicating those who gave it to this journal. The vessels sailed as follows, in the following order, and with the following number of men on board:—

First vessel, commanded by Colonel J. B. Johnson, carried 552 men.

Second vessel, commanded by Frank B. Spinola (not the General F. B. Spinola of Brooklyn), 300 men.

Third vessel, name of officer in command withheld, 632 men.

Fourth vessel, commanded by General French, 580 men.

Fifth vessel (the Arago), commanded by General Thomas Jordan, formerly Chief of Beauregard's staff, 420 men and 84 officers, of all ranks. Of this number of officers four belonged to the French army, on leave of absence in this city, and no one hindering, they took French leave for Cuba. There were also seven English officers of high rank, who were in the batch of 84.

Names of the Officers.

It was impossible to get a list of all the officers who went in the Arago under General Jordan, but we give all the names we could get, and it will be easy for those who are acquainted with them in this city, where they are all well known, to deny the fact that they have gone on the Arago if they choose to do so. Among the officers were:—

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles May.

Lieutenant J. F. Magill, of the British artillery.

Lieutenant Edward Barre, French cavalry.

Major George Inman, 7th Rhode Island Infantry.

Captain L. C. Bailey, formerly of the 5th United States Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas Fitzgibbons, Quartermaster.

Major E. B. Martin, of the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Colonel Warren, who is to have the command of the body-guard of General Thomas Jordan, who is to command the entire revolutionary army. The body-guard will be selected from the eighty-four officers.

Colonel Charles Reid.

Colonel Charles Lester.

A great number of men were rejected as recruits by the Cuban officers; sixty-four recruits were rejected by one surgeon. Young Waite's name was not found upon the roll of the Arago. He entered under the name of Peter Gonzales.

In a few days an advertisement will appear in the morning journals from the Cuban authorities, stating that no more recruits will be received for the Cuban army. They have enough already. Several boys unfit to serve were brought back from the Arago on the brigs Yankee and Philip.

What Spain at Last Concedes.

Late correspondence from Madrid contains this interesting item:—

The government seems to have abandoned the task of endeavoring to conceal the facts in regard to the progress of the insurrection in Cuba. It is admitted that the situation is as critical as it can be, and that fighting is going on over two-thirds of the island. In spite of the strict surveillance established by the Spanish cruisers the insurgents continue to be plentifully supplied with munitions of every kind, including large pieces of artillery, and though some of the blockade-runners are occasionally captured, it does not prevent others are occasionally captured, it does not prevent others are occasionally as actively as ever. Unless supplies being pushed in as actively as ever. Unless supplies being pushed in as actively as ever. Unless supplies being pushed in

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE REVENUE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is encouraging to know that the receipts from both customs and excise have shown such improvement of late that we may confidently expect a total at the end of the current fiscal year, terminating on the 30th of June next, considerably in excess of the official estimates. The most careful one of these on excise was that made by Mr. Rollins himself in his last report, calling for $145,000,000, and in forming his conclusions on the subject he was materially aided by the actual returns from all sources for the first three months of the present fiscal year. These returns revealed considerable increase in several specific sources as compared with results for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total tax paid by spirits, for instance, during July, August, and September, 1867, on all accounts, only amounted to $5,293,000, while for the corresponding months of 1868 it amounted to $8,465,000. This, however, was the heaviest increase shown by any one source for the time named. The totals for fermented liquors were respectively $1,716,492 and $1,790,601; and those for sales $924,203 and $1,739,512. In place of tobacco giving an increase somewhat in the ratio of that on spirits, as we believe should have been the case, there was a large falling off, the aggregates being $5,029,800 and $4,295,673 respectively—a difference of $734,000 in favor of augmented fraud, beyond a doubt.

In his last report, Mr. McCulloch estimated that we would this year receive $174,500,000 from customs and $138,750,000 from internal sources. But we have ground for believing that his figures on these two sources will be as much exceeded as will those on other sources—lands and miscellaneous, for example. He erred on the right side, however; for it is much better to underestimate the public income than to overestimate it—more particularly where there is a sincere effort to bring the expenditures within the estimate of receipts. Assuming the total receipts up to the 1st instant to be $118,000,000, and the average daily returns for the remaining sixty days of the year to be $400,000, we have $143,000,000, independent entirely of the special taxes which fall due this month, which last year paid much above $16,000,000, and which will be likely to pay more this year. In addition to this, we shall have the benefit of a collection of the income tax and the taxes in Schedule A, the former of which last year yielded between $41,000,000 and $43,000,000, and the latter upwards of $1,000,000.

Our estimate of the per diem average for the balance of the year, from the 1st instant, is based on the results for the preceding ten months, but we think we might safely enlarge our figures and advance upon the totals of last year to correspond with what may be reasonably expected in the way of increase from the changes that have been made in the service under the new administration. Of course these must go for something, and many of the rogues in office having been replaced by honest men, it is but right to expect that much or all of the revenue actually collected, but hitherto diverted from the Treasury into the pockets of knavish officials, will, under the new order of things, find its way safely into the public coffers for proper application. The receipts from spirits during the first half of this fiscal year were $20,000,000, compared with $9,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. At this rate we should have $40,000,000 for the entire year under the same general condition during the last half of the year as that prevailing during the first half of it. But there was a change of that condition, covering four months out of the six remaining ones up to next July; which ought, in the nature of things, to cause a healthy improvement, not only in the revenue directly but also indirectly, through the increase of general business resulting from removal of disturbing political causes, and consequently of its ability to pay more revenue; and under this change we ought to get $25,000,000 from this article, at the lowest, bringing us within $5,000,000 of the estimate of the Committee of Ways and Means last year on this subject.

Reviewing the whole situation, and taking into consideration all the causes which should legitimately tend to improve the inland revenue, at least, we see no reason why we should not predict a total of $175,000,000 from that one branch. This would give an excess over all the official estimates varying from $20,000,000 to $37,000,000. Customs will undoubtedly give a surplus of several millions over estimates, as will also lands and miscellaneous sources combined. By adding to these amounts in excess the sums saved by cutting down useless expenses, we may have from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 more than we expected, upon starting on the year, to apply to the extinction of the debt, or to any other wise purpose preferred.

THE INGRATES LEAVE EARLY.

From the Chicago Post.

The insensibility to shame that marks the conduct of certain Republican editors who, being refused office by General Grant, have gone over to his detractors, is a significant sign of the political degeneracy of the times. In the better days of the republic, the journalist who thus advertised to the world his true character as a soldier of fortune—a free lance, ready to battle under that leader who gave to his followers the most wine and the largest share of the common spoil—could not have faced popular indignation for a day. He would not only have lost his subscribers, but he would have sunk so low in public esteem, that the members of his profession would have hooted him out of their brotherhood. Yet the history of the last two months affords, among the professedly Republican editors of the country, half-a-dozen instances in which first one and then another has made public proclamation that his fidelity to the party, and his professed admiration of its leader, the executive head of the nation, was all the while secretly conditioned upon the expectation of office; because General Grant surely has done nothing or neglected nothing which can bring him within the just censure of his party friends. He is to-day the same man that he was when these ingrates were bespattering him with extravagant praise. So far as he has had occasion to vindicate the policy of the party in his official action, he has not failed to come up to the standard by which his partisans will judge him; hence, the utmost of which he can be accused is that he has here and there made a mistake in the character and fitness of those upon whom he has conferred his patronage—a mistake in every instance due to the want of discretion or want of honesty on the part of his advisers. But in the minds of the malcontents, the President's unforgivable offense is his failure to reward their high qualities and arrogant pretensions.

It is perhaps fortunate that these gentlemen have displayed their weakness and venality thus early. We are yet in the first quarter of the first year of the new administration; and Grant's real business as President has hardly commenced. Thus far he has been merely a distributor of the spoil, of victory—one office to every ten applicants. We know, as yet, nothing of his administrative qualities. As we time and time again foretold, in the attempt to abate the extravagance of public expectation, he has been the victim, often an unwilling and not unfrequently a rebellious victim to the disgraceful traditions—to the victor belongs the spoils—upon which both parties act. But it is not possible that Congress will get through its next session without the necessity arising for calling around him all the strength of his supporters; hence we say that it is fortunate that the men who have already furled their banners and gone to the rear or over to the enemy, because of the insufficiency of the pay, will not be in a position, when a struggle comes, to make their treachery felt. Now, the Republican party can afford to congratulate itself on the fact that the apostacy to its policy and principles which we have lately observed, is harmless to all except those who have [illegible]

THE ASSAULT UPON PRESIDENT GRANT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are to-day three boldly marked divisions in American politics. These are the dominant Republican element, the Copperhead, and the less noisy yet stronger force which supports the President. The former represents a radical, victorious body of men, who, having had unlimited power placed in their hands, are intoxicated with it. In all the world's history there is no parallel to their lavish expenditures of treasure. We have seen Rome rocked by civil wars and foreign conquests; have seen empires ride into power upon the ruins of the Roman republic; we have seen France, England, and the German countries run through centuries of war; but the debt, the expenditures, the corruptions, and the plundering which have followed the wreck of their national morality have been light in comparison to those which have characterized our own civil strife. North and South, those who were the legislative leaders during the Rebellion appeared to make it a rule to rake into their own pockets and into those of their friends the wondrous wealth which modern prosperity had poured upon the United States. In the North Congress has held the reins, and, mounted upon our national treasure box, with the people in harness, has driven in a manner which can only be estimated by the two thousand six hundred millions of dollars of debt which mark its track. So firmly have its members seated themselves in power that they no longer represent the people whom they originally used as a stepping stone to political preferment. Congress is, in its unity, our dictator. Each State has furnished a larger or smaller number of particles to form this dictatorial element.

But how of the Copperheads? They are a curious combination. Among them are men who, too cowardly to have a well-defined opinion, maintained a sort of political vagabondage during our war. During the same period they furnished from their ranks that element which, behind our backs, was worse than a Rebel army of two hundred thousand men. Since the war they have taken advantage of the character of that "bull in a china shop," Andy Johnson, and have stirred up large masses of the people, North and South, with the fallacious idea that the war settled nothing, that slavery still exists, that no political conditions have been changed, that three hundred thousand slaveholders even now hold the power, that steam and electricity are dreams, that all the gentlemen are South and that their education North counts for nothing, that England cannot breathe without American cotton—that, in fact, eight years of desperate war and political turmoil have had no results. They surrounded the Presidential bull, and persuaded him that, in the main, they were right. He, with horns down, gored by friend and foe, charged here and there. He bellowed for "my policy" and the "Constitution," to the delight of Congress, to which he gave more power, and to the joy of the Copperheads, whose sole hope of office was and is the keeping of the country in an unsettled condition.

There is another element. It is that off of which all this Republican and Copperhead war scum has grown fat. It is the sturdy conservative heart of the country. It represents the yeoman who, back of the seaboard cities, gives the nation its sinew and power. It comprises the soldier who, on both sides, fought from the conviction that he was doing his duty. It is this element that, firm as a rock, has saved us from disintegration since the war closed. It is this both copperhead and Republican have tried to control—the one trying to gain power, the other to perpetuate it. Both parties felt that President Grant had the strongest hold upon this sturdy backbone of the country, and it became a desperate game which should nominate him for the Presidency. Grant took the Republican road because of the two offered it was the cleaner. The Republican party got the name of electing their President; but this party in the election of Grant simply recognized the silent but irresistible governing force of the United States—the common sense of the people.

We have thus pictured three distinctive political elements. Two of them were even before the war too vile for national good, but now they are reeking with the corruption which festers in the last eight years of our history. Congress represents the dominant one. Copperhead and Democrat, in their attempts to stir civil hatreds into action, represent the second. President Grant represents the third. He is the sole exponent of all the force that gives us national cohesiveness at home and national respect abroad. It is to him that the common sense of the country turns, with the hope that he will express, by word and act, the will of the people.

It was in opposition to the contending Republican and Copperhead elements that Grant took his seat. The hounds at once set upon him. The force they brought to bear was terrific. The vast and intriate system of "rings" that held and dictated the methods of public plunder were at the heels of Congress and urged its members to the attack. Congressional salvation hung upon its power to force its instruments into office. United States Senators went so far as to dictate to the President who should and who should not be nominated or confirmed. Their colleagues sustained them in this dictation. Again the Copperhead press, true to its principles to create turmoil, immediately opened upon the Executive. The whole hungry pack which it represents echoed the howl.

The President has stood the assault well. He has thrown them the bones and they are now purring over them. This gives him time to look about him and study his position. He must discover that the Congressional party that had him forced upon them are bent upon making him a nonentity in the Government—that the Copperheads and Democrats are but a crowd of political Rip Van Winkles. He can, therefore, turn nowhere for support except to the yeomanry and the common sense of the country that gave him his fame, enshrined him as the commander who saved us from national disintegration, and virtually made him President. There is yet a greater victory in store for him than any he has won. His first step towards it is to reorganize his Cabinet and place young, energetic and able men in the chairs of those who represent 1800 instead of 1869. Doing this, the people will feel that their President really places himself at their head, and is willing to fill the position which they have given to him. Doing this, and ignoring Republican and Copperhead, President Grant will take the initiative in the organization of a party which can within three years sweep away the existing ones with all their obsolete ideas, dictatorial proceedings, and corruptions.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS.

From the N. Y. World.

The recent manifestations in this city challenge fresh attention to the Cuban insurrection. The sailing of the Arago may prove a serious affair; or rather it might prove serious if Spain were a strong nation, with resources to resent and chastise an affront. But it would be an act of supreme folly for Spain, crippled as she is, to call the United States to account for that or any similar dereliction of duty. Her motives are a hundred-fold stronger for keeping out of a war with this country than ours were during the civil war for avoiding a war with England or France. To the escape of the Alabama from a British port we opposed nothing but remonstrances; and against the French expedition to Mexico we did not even remonstrate. A war with either of those powers, at that time, would have made them allies of the Confederates, and have destroyed all reasonable hopes of ever subduing the Rebellion. In the same manner, a Spanish war with the United States would make this country the ally of Cuba, and deprive Spain of all reasonable hope of retaining her sovereignty of the island. Spain may remonstrate; but the escape of a dozen Aragos would not induce her to declare war. She can only do what we did in the case of the Confederate cruisers—send her navy after the hostile vessel and attempt to capture and destroy it. The sailing of the Arago was, of course, immediately telegraphed to Havana, and the Spanish men-of-war, having ample notice, will be on the lookout, and attempt to intercept her. It is highly improbable that the Spanish Government will take any other practical step.

It is clear enough that our authorities at Washington have been derelict. The Government affects to discredit the news of the sailing of the Arago with an armed force on board, on the alleged ground that it has received no notice of the fact from the Federal officers here. But the Federal officers here understand perfectly well that the President is inclined to wink at such expeditions. As a matter of course, they are conveniently blind. If General Grant had followed the precedents set by his predecessors; if he had published a proclamation warning the people against violating the neutrality laws, and stimulating the vigilance of our officers, the expedition would not have sailed, or, at any rate, the Government could not have pleaded ignorance and affected disbelief. There is no danger in this voluntary blindness; but is there no dishonor? General Grant is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and in his inaugural he promised to enforce all laws, whether they met his personal approval or not, saying that the best way to make a bad law odious and secure its repeal was by its strict enforcement. He is neither fulfilling that pledge nor keeping his official oath. And he connives at law-breaking without any chance of benefiting the Cubans; for there is no good reason to suppose that their effort for independence will be successful.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute was a splurgy affair, which amounts to nothing unless General Grant should choose to consider it as an evidence of public sentiment, and make it an excuse for continuing to give his moral support to the insurrection. The speeches, with the exception of Mr. McKeon's, were mere gushes of unreasoning sympathy. Mr. McKeon dealt largely in precedents and historical citations, and his argument was perfectly conclusive on the point to which it was mainly directed, namely, that the Government of this country has always taken a lively interest in Cuba, and has long cherished a fixed determination that it shall never pass into the hands of any other European power than Spain. But that argument has no relevance to the present state of facts. There is not the slightest evidence that any other European power is attempting to acquire Cuba. If there was any such design, the public sentiment of the country would be unanimous against tolerating it for an instant. It would be strenuously resisted by the whole force of public opinion, and by the zealous application of all the resources of the country. The Cooper Institute meeting was not directed against the acquisition of Cuba by other European powers, but against its retention by Spain. Mr. McKeon's citations have therefore no pertinence to any real question. They make against him, for our Government has constantly professed its acquiescence in the sovereignty of Spain over the island unless she should choose voluntarily to part with it for a valuable consideration.

The avowed purpose of the meeting was to encourage the Government to recognize the independence of Cuba. Except with a view to its immediate annexation to the United States, the independence of Cuba would be a doubtful advantage, either to the Cubans or to us. There is no reason to suppose the people of Cuba are capable of organizing and maintaining a wise government; and unless they can, their independence would be anything but a blessing. If Cuba is to be a miniature Mexico, she would gain nothing by throwing off the Spanish yoke. From the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, there is nothing in the condition of the countries on this continent to justify the expectation that Cuba would be well governed and prosperous as an independent community. With the exception of Brazil, which is a monarchy, none of the South American countries have established governments that promote order and progress. There is no reason to suppose that the Spanish race in Cuba is endowed with political capacity superior to that of their brethren on the continent. Training in free institutions they have had none; and they are entirely destitute of all the habitudes that conduce to political success. The following extract from Mr. Richard H. Dana's book, "To Cuba and Back," published in 1859, shows how utterly destitute the Cubans are of the qualifications requisite for conducting a free government:—"Science, arts, letters, arms, manufactures, and the learning and discussion of politics, of theology, and of the great problems and opinions that move the minds of the thinking world—in these the people of Cuba have no part. These move by them as the Gulf Stream drifts by their shores. Nor is there, nor has there been in Cuba, in the memory of the young and middle-aged, debate, or vote, or juries, or one of the least and most rudimental processes of self-government. * * No Cuban votes, or attends a lawful political meeting, or sits on a jury, or sees a law-making assembly, except as a curiosity abroad, even in a municipality, nor has he ever helped to make, or interpret, or administer laws; or borne arms, except by special license of government granted to such as are friends of government." In another part of his book, Mr. Dana says that one who reflects on the character of the Cubans "may well be slow to believe that, with their complication of difficulties, and their causes of disorder and weakness—with their half million and more of slaves and quarter million or less of free blacks, with their coolies and their divided and hostile races of whites—their Spanish blood, and their utter want of experience in the discharge of any public duties, the Cubans will work our successfully the problem of self-government. You cannot reason from Massachusetts to Cuba. When Massachusetts entered the Revolution, she had had one hundred and fifty years of experience in popular self-government; under a system in which the exercise of this power was more generally diffused among the people, and extended over a larger class of subjects, and more decentralized than had ever been known before in any part of the world, or at any period of the world's story. She had been all along, for most purposes, an independent republic, with an obligation to the British empire undefined and seldom attempted to be enforced."

With the example of Mexico and the other rickety and anarchical Spanish-American republics staring us in the face, it is a very wild expectation that the Cubans would succeed, as an independent nation, in establishing and administering a good government. But unless they have capacity to do this, their independence would be a curse instead of a blessing. The immediate annexation of Cuba to the United States is a different question. Under the superintendence of the Federal Government, and with the large emigration of American citizens which would flow into the island, it might in time become a successful republican State; but the Federal Government has, at present, too much of that kind of superintendence already on its hands, in the negro governments it is attempting to establish in the South. This country had better be in no haste to swallow any more of such crude food, until it has digested the heavy load which is already on its stomach.

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Edwin Greble, R. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 12

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENT Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY THE
Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,
Yielding in Currency nearly
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6ot4p

Union Pacific Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.
These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.
Full information cheerfully furnished.
The road will be completed in TEN (10) DAYS, and trains run through in TWENTY-FIVE (25) DAYS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Dealers in Government Securities, d, Etc.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 8 ftu5 No. 35 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transacta GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,
(Opposite Horner, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.
Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.
Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 38 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and sma[illegible] constantly on hand.
WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mr. John M. Whitall, of this city, has given (at a cost of $1000) to the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society 60,000 English and 10,000 German pamphlets, containing seven different subjects of religious interest.

—Mr. Thomas Woods, of this city, has purchased the Mercantile Library building, at Fifth and Library streets, for the sum of $95,000. It is expected that the new building of the Library Company will be ready for occupancy in the course of the next month.

—The Registry Bureau connected with the Department of Surveys is now in successful operation, and during the past year 17,581 descriptions of property were registered, making a total of 111,958 properties, 51,377 having been placed upon the books, and the deeds stamped previous to 1868. Since the organization of the bureau 67,619 lots have been plotted, and 4427 transfers entered. Notices are now being sent to parties who have not yet presented descriptions of their property.

—Solomon Sternberg has been brought on from Baltimore by Detective Robert R. Smith, on a requisition issued by Governor Geary, in which it is set forth that defendant is indicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county for obtaining money under false pretenses. Solomon Sternberg was in the cattle business in this city, and bought cattle of different drovers, giving them in payment checks on the Union Banking Company, in which it is alleged he had no money. There are three unpaid checks, amounting in the aggregate to $2138. The accused has been committed for trial.

—At the twentieth anniversary of the Temporary Home Association, which was celebrated yesterday afternoon by a meeting held at the rooms of the association, on Filbert street, below Eighth, the following persons were elected officers and managers:—President, Hannah B. Schaffer; Vice-President, Eunice Tolman; Treasurer, Emily S. Stackhouse; Recording Secretary, Jane Graham; Corresponding Secretary, Sarah T. Rogers. Managers, Sidney Ann Lewis, S. Manning, Anne C. Parker, Anna Spooner, Sarah Lewis, Mary Jane Dyott, Mary Lippincott, Martha Augusta Meyer, Julia Belrose, Rachel W. M. Townsend, Sallie M. Carver, L. P. Danforth, Sarah Martin, Rachel M. Huey.

—At the afternoon session of the Fifty-third Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church, which commenced yesterday morning in Bethel Church, the annual sermon was preached by Rev. James M. Williams. The text selected was from the 26th chapter of Acts, 16th, 17th, and 18th verses, referring to the apostle's own conversion and his going forth to the ministry of his own motion, feeling himself called so to do. Upon this point he urged his hearers to do all in their power to christianize their fellows. Kindness and Christian charity towards each other would tend much towards that end. He said that sympathy did not call men to the ministry, nor did piety or education. They must be called by God, and if qualified for the mission could under His protection perform labors that would surprise themselves. The unity of the ministers of the Church was one of the most important features in connection therewith, and could not be too strongly urged. The sermon throughout was well composed and delivered in an impressive manner. The conference voted their thanks to Rev. Mr. Williams, and the service concluded with prayer by Rev. James Hollin.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Governor Geary was in this city yesterday.

—$125,000 in specie was shipped to Havana from New York yesterday.

—The United States steamer Swatara left Cadiz for this port on the 17th ult.

—Edward L. Plumb, our new Consul to Havana, sailed for that city yesterday.

—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Massachusetts adjourned yesterday.

—Sixty emigrants from Holland arrived at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday night.

—The new Governor of Montana leaves for his Territorial capital to-day, via Ohio.

—General Lee was in Richmond yesterday, and leaves that city for Lexington to-day.

—A woman and child were killed by lightning at Sharpsburg, Ind., on Wednesday.

—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at Louisville yesterday.

—General Mitchell's resignation of the Governorship of New Mexico has been accepted.

—The custom receipts at this port from April 26 to April 30, inclusive, amounted to $132,412.

—The sale of Government gold yesterday was largely attended, and the bidding was spirited.

—The colored men of Virginia will assemble in State Convention at Richmond on the 27th inst.

—William E. Dodge was yesterday re-elected President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

—E. O. Verman, a notary public of St. Louis, committed suicide yesterday by taking morphine.

—The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce invites proposals for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi.

—The citizens of Chicago will celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad on Monday or Tuesday next.

—Assistant Secretary of State Davis has purchased the Washington residence of ex-Secretary McCulloch.

—The British steamer Salvador sailed from Key West on Wednesday night, crowded with Cuban sympathizers.

—William Carey, of Illinois, confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue for Utah Territory, formally declines the office.

—A large number of Spencer rifles, for the Spanish troops, were shipped to Cuba from New York yesterday.

—Fifty-one assistant assessors of internal revenue were appointed on Wednesday, the majority of them for this State.

—Southern capitalists and railroad men are in Cincinnati to confer on the feasibility of railroads south from the Queen City.

—Mr. Terry, Adjutant-General of Indiana under Governor Morton, has been appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

—The Theta Delta Chi Association is in session at New York. Southern delegates are present for the first time since the war.

—The Republicans of the Indiana Legislature have agreed to defer action on the fifteenth amendment until the 14th instant.

—The first intimation that the President received of the death of United States Marshal Ely was from applicants for the position made vacant by General Ely's decease.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 6—Midnight.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Affairs, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Gourley, said that instructions had been sent to the British Minister at Madrid, in regard to the seizure of the Mary Lowell, but they would not now be made known.

The House resumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

Sir George Jenkinson (Conservative) moved that the clause providing that compensation for Maynooth College, from the Church fund, be stricken out.

Mr. Gladstone protested against the inconsistent conduct of members, who voted for the grant to the Presbyterians, and who opposed compensation for the Catholics, consenting to make use of religious prejudice in their endeavor to defeat a government which was dealing out equal justice to both.

A protracted discussion ensued on the advisability of drawing compensation for Maynooth College from the consolidated or church funds. Mr. Bright opposed placing any additional burden upon tax-payers. Mr. Disraeli supported the grant, but urged that it be paid out of the consolidated funds. Finally a division was had on Jenkinson's amendment, and it was rejected—for, 192; against, 318.

Mr. Aytown (Liberal) moved an amendment that compensation to Maynooth College take the form of annuities instead of a capitalized sum. After a long discussion the house divided—for the amendment, 198; against it, 305. Other amendments which had been proposed were then withdrawn, and clauses 39 and 40, in regard to the College of Maynooth, as originally introduced by Mr. Gladstone, were adopted.

LONDON, May 6.—At the Chester races to-day the Dee stakes were won by Whinyard, the Cheshire stakes by President Lincoln.

MADRID, May 6.—A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona. Thirty-six arrests have been made in connection with the affair. Many army officers are implicated, and important papers containing details of the plot have been seized.

LONDON, May 6.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court to-day the case of the United States vs. Collin McRae came up for decision. This was a bill brought to obtain from the defendant an account of and delivery over of moneys and goods recovered by him while acting as agent of the Confederate Government, during the late Rebellion. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. M. James, in his decision, said there was no evidence to show that any money or goods, belonging to the plaintiff in his own right as successor to the Confederate Government, had reached the hands of the defendant, and judgment was given in his favor, with costs.

HAVANA, May 6.—Intelligence from Mexico to April 30 has been received. A revolution had broken out in the State of Guerrero. Troops had been sent to suppress it, and some fighting was reported.

The feeling of dissatisfaction with the present government extended throughout the republic, and the political struggle between the government and the opposition was severe, each party using all means in its power to gain supremacy. Charges of corruption were freely made on both sides.

There is danger of the success of the secession movement in the Northern States. Lerdo de Tejada was threatened with assassination, and guards have been placed at the residences of all the Ministers.

News from Washington in regard to President Grant's policy towards Mexico was anxiously looked for.

Escobedo remained at San Luis Potosi. Colonel Arellana has been arrested on a charge of robbing the post office at San Luis.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of City Councils met yesterday at the usual hour.

SELECT BRANCH.—William S. Stokley, President, in the chair.

The President presented a communication from Strickland Kneass, Esq., Chief Engineer and Surveyor, stating that he had prepared the designs for the bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount, and that the plans had been approved by the Board of Surveys. The cost of the proposed bridge will be about $775,000.

Also a communication from Mr. Thomas S. Barger, City Solicitor, announcing that the Court of Common Pleas had decided that the city has a right to lease the Girard lands for a longer period than five years.

Mr. Bumm presented a communication from Patterson & Lippincott relative to the lease of Poplar street wharf. Referred to the Commissioner of City Property, with instructions to collect the rent due.

Mr. Franciscus presented a communication from Dr. Wilson C. Swann, President of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, asking permission to locate drinking-fountains upon such sites as may be selected, and for authority to connect with the water mains. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. Fox presented a remonstrance against the removal of the precinct house in the Eighth Division of the Seventeenth Ward. The communication stated that the election held by the people was not according to law. Referred to Committee on Election Divisions.

Mr. Fox presented a note from the City Treasurer, enclosing a communication which he had received from the Superintendent of Highways of the Twenty-second Ward, requiring him to pay to William R. Fox, treasurer of the road fund, all moneys collected from the Twenty-second Ward for repair of the highways, and for street-cleaning purpose. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Water Works reported a resolution to lay water-pipe on Market, Race, Apple, Mary and other streets. Adopted.

The Committee on City Property reported an ordinance appropriating $415 for the purpose of fitting up shelves in the office of the City Controller. Passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $425 for the erection of a public pound on the city lot at Corinthian avenue and Parrish streets. Passed.

The Committee on Railroads reported a resolution to authorize the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company to construct a siding on Coates street east of Sixth. Adopted.

Mr. Fox, of committee on cash accounts of the City Treasurer, reported:

Cash balance on hand April 1.....	$708,646 56	
Cash received during the month...	1,902,565 92	
		2,711,212 48
Payments made during the month.		1,868,884 78
Cash balance.....		$842,327 70

Appropriated as follows:

For the payment of interest on city loan.....	314,884 79
For the payment of sinking fund securities	110,973 78
For the payment of warrants and sundry claims.....F.....	386,469 13

Mr. Cochran presented an ordinance so amending the dog law as to make it applicable to the entire city, and to keep it in force during the entire year. Passed.

Mr. King offered a resolution repealing the resolution directing the opening of Seventeenth street from Susquehanna avenue to the Lamb Tavern road.

Mr. Duffy offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of a subscription on the part of the city of twenty-five per cent. of her interest in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the new stock proposed to be issued by that company. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Barlow called up the resolution from Common Council to rearrange the election divisions in the Seventh Ward, which was passed.

The ordinance from Common Councils authorizing the location of the Lincoln monument at Broad street and Girard avenue was taken up.

Considerable discussion here ensued with regard to the obstruction of Broad street. Upon the motion of Mr. Smith the further discussion of the subject was postponed for one week by a vote of 13 yeas to 10 nays.

The resolution from Common Councils authorizing the paving of Filbert street from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets was concurred in.

Also, the ordinance regulating the charge for repairing sidewalks when the work is done by the city.

Also, the ordinance making an appropriation to pay the damages for opening Willow Grove avenue.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $100 to pay John W. Bardsley for services in procuring sparrows for the city.

Also, resolutions relating to the opening and paving of certain streets.

Also, the resolution authorizing a culvert on Eighth street from Noble to Green street.

COMMON BRANCH.—Joseph F. Marcer, President, called Common Council to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

A petition was read from the firm of John S. Lewis & Bros., asking that gas-pipe may be laid on Thompson street from Cumberland to Huntingdon street. Referred to Committee on Gas.

A petition was received from the residents of Corinthian avenue, remonstrating against the building of a slaughter house for dogs on the avenue. Referred.

A communication from Mr. William Thorn, Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward, submitting the names of his sureties, was referred to the Finance Committee.

By communication, the City Commissioners asked for an appropriation to carry out the act of Assembly relative to elections in this Commonwealth. Referred.

Wilson C. Swann, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, sent to the Chamber a communication asking Councils to grant him the right, with the approbation and consent of the Commissioner of City Property, to select such localities for fountains, tanks, and troughs, and to connect the same with the water-main, as they may deem advisable for the public benefit, provided that no private locality be selected without the consent of the owners of the property thus designated. The fountains proposed to be erected will be of solid granite, with accommodations for both man and dumb beasts, and that an arrangement has been effected that entirely obviates the objection to the waste of water, which can only escape while used by those who drink at the fountain. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Hetzell submitted a resolution to the effect that the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company shall hereafter locate a flagman at Ninth and Poplar streets during all hours of the day and night. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Election Divisions, through Mr. Miller, reported a resolution to change the boundary lines of the First Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and create a new division therein. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution rearranging the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Twentieth Ward. Agreed to.

The Highway Committee, through Mr. Ray, reported a resolution to pave Haverford street from Berks to Norris, Warnock from Berks to Norris, Brooklyn from Haverford to Lancaster avenue, Forty-first from Lancaster avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad, Haverford street from Forty-first to Forty-third, Mary from Eadiline to Forty-second, Apple from Oxford to Germantown avenue. Also, to grade Alder and Warnock streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution providing for the opening of Thomas street, Edmund street, Ninth street, Stiles street, and Powelton avenue. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the opening and grading of Twenty-fifth street from Brown to Hare street. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner submitted an ordinance appropriating $100 to Mr. John W. Bardsley for services in procuring English sparrows for the city. Passed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the reorganization of the fire department, and establishing a paid department.

Mr. Wagner asked the reference of the ordinance to a special committee.

Mr. Evans moved to refer it to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Hetzell moved to lay the whole matter on the tab e.

The yeas and nays were called on the latter motion, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Blackburn, Bowker, Calhoun, Campbell, Evans, Gwinner, Hetzell, S. P. Huhn, Jenner, Judge, McClain, W. F. Miller, Nickels, Shane, Shisler, Souder, Stockdale, and Marcer—19.

Nays—Allison, Fareira, Gates, Hall, Hanna, Harrison, H. Huhn, Leighton, Oram, Parker, Shoemaker, Smith, Stewart, and Wagner—14.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance providing for the building of a sewer on Eight street from Noble to Green. Passed.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to reinstate the Spring Garden Steam Fire Engine Company.

Mr. Shane moved to insert the South Penn Hose Company.

Then followed a debate between Messrs. Wagner and Evans, the former speaking in favor of a paid fire department, and the latter upholding the volunteer department.

The argument was brought to a close by Mr. Hetzell moving to indefinitely postpone the whole matter. A vote was taken on this matter, resulting—yeas 34, nays 5.

Mr. Campbell submitted a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to place proper protection around the bridge on Delaware avenue at Willow street. Referred.

Bills from Select Council were concurred in as follows:

Resolution to lay water-pipe on Market, Race, and other streets.

Ordinance in reference to taking up of dogs running at large in the city.

Resolution granting the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company permission to construct a turnout.

The ordinance from Select Council appropriating $415 to the Department of City Property, for fitting up shelves in the City Controller's office, was not concurred in.

The ordinance appropriating $415 to the Commissioner of City Property for the building of a dog-pound on Corinthian avenue, was referred to the Committee on City Property, and the Chamber adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'32 MOON RISES.....3'00
SUN SETS.....7'02 HIGH WATER.....11'24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 23
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 23
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	April 24
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Cimbria	Havre	New York	April 24
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Paraguay	London	New York	April 24
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 26
Union	Southampton	New York	April 27
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	April 27
China	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	April 27
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	April 28
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	April 28

FOR EUROPE.

Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 8
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 8
Celia	New York	London	May 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 8
Nestorian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 8
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 13
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15
City of London	New York	Liverpool	May 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 8
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	May 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	May 11
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 13
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Brig Chas. Miller, Gilkey, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, do.
Schr Iday May, Brinslow, Boston, do.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence, do.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Grand Pre, Gormley, Horton, N. S., C. G. Van Horn.
Br. schr Ida May, Burke, St. John, N. B., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Abbie, Davis, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, Bridgeton, N. J., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Barber, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Martin, Boston, do.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Asia, Wendehorst, 4 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Port. brig Mariana IV, Gonsalves, 45 days from Lisbon, with mdse. to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Br. schr Perseverance, Lamb, from Pernambuco, with sugar to Albert E. Damon.
Schr Mary Milnes, Parker, 7 days from New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seamen, 8 days from Savannah, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, was up at New Orleans 2d inst., for Liverpool.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 4th inst.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, for Philadelphia, at Havana 26th ult., loading.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.
Schrs Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, for New York, and A. S. Simpson, Churn, for Newport, to load fish for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 4th inst.
Schrs J. Maxfield, May; Lizzie Maul, Butler; and Ella F. Crowell, Howes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th instant.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schrs Lottie Beard, Perry, and Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 4th inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, with a cargo of naval stores, at Norfolk 3d inst., had very heavy weather, and on the 30th ult. sprung a leak, which increased to 2500 strokes, or 12 inches per hour. The crew becoming exhausted the schooner put in for repairs.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, hence, at Providence 4th inst.
Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, hence, at Newport 4th instant.
Schr Ripple, Warwick, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 3d inst.
Schr Hattie, Carter, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.
Schr Emily Curtis (new), Haskell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schrs J. D. Ingraham, Dickins, for Hartford; S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, for New London; and J. R. Bleecker, York, for Stonington, all from Philadelphia, and J. Raymond, Holt, from Wilmington, Del., for New London, at New York 5th instant.
Schr John Walker, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 4th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, hence, at New London 4th instant.
Schr Samuel Gilman, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 4th inst.
Schrs Maria Roxana, Palmer, and Jed Frye, Langley, hence, at Salem 3d inst.
Schr E. & L. Marts, hence, below Boston 4th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company has contracted to get the schr S. T. Russell, of Philadelphia, off Quogue Beach, L. I., and despatched the wrecking steamer Yankee to her assistance.

Schr Oliver Ames, which got ashore on Obie Ledge, near the mouth of Warren river, while beating up Narragansett Bay, on Monday night, was got off at high water on Tuesday, after being lightened of 75 tons coal, and towed to Newport. She does not leak, and it is thought has sustained no damage.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

CLARK & EVANS,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
Open Day and Evening.
Jobbing at Manufacturers' Prices.
Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

Gold Watches,	Stationery,
Silver Watches,	Perfumery,
Fine Jewelry,	Suspenders,
Plated Ware,	Neck Ties,
German Accordeons,	Hosiery,
Splendid Chromos,	Cassimeres,
Photograph Albums,	Linen Table Covers,
Family Bibles,	Linen Napkins,
Table Cutlery,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery,	Woollen Table Covers,
Pocket Books, etc.	Notions, etc. etc.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS OF
21 wfm2mrp CLARK & EVANS.

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BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18¾

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. [2 25 3m

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THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1224 WALNUT Street.
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5 1¾ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

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IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS
All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
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TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
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WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
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243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—
Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.
Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.
The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.
Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.
Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.
The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.
By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 12t Property and Disbursing Officer.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1832. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
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ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily	50 cents	per week.	
12 " "	75	"	"
16 " "	90	"	"
20 " "	$1 05	"	"

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WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
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NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 lmrp
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

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FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
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CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENT
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

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FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

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(FRENCH LLOYDS).
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
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Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
A. S. PENNOYER.....Business Manager
S. BEHRENS.....Musical Conductor
Last engagement in this city of the present organization.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 7,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
Business Manager, when will be presented, for the first time this season, Flotow's Grand Opera,
MARTHA.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock, when will be presented, for the first time this season,
Auber's Romantic Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO,
With a great cast and Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
MONDAY NEXT, BENEFIT OF
S. BEHRENS.....BOHEMIAN GIRL
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserving.
Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Sale now open for next week at Trumpler's Music Store and the Academy.
J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

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CARD.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
MR. A. S. PENNOYER,
Business Manager of this Company,
begs leave to announce that his
ANNUAL BENEFIT
will take place
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 7, 1869,
on which occasion he will have the honor of presenting Flotow's Grand Opera,
MARTHA,
with the following powerful cast:
Lady Harriet.....Mrs. C. R. Bernard
Nancy.....Mrs. E. Seguin
Plunkett.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Lionel.....Mr. William Castle
Lord Tristam.....Mr. Edwin Seguin
High Sheriff.....Mr. J. G. Peakes
Box Sheets now open at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy. It

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF S. BEHRENS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—Reserved Seats in the Family Circle.—Owing to the great demand for Seats for MONDAY EVENING, May 10, Mr. BEHRENS has concluded to sell Reserved Seats in the Family Circle. Price, One Dollar.
To be had Saturday, May 10, 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. It

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 7,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Whose engagement is positively limited to
TWELVE NIGHTS,
Previous to his departure for California, will appear as
TERRY THE SWELL,
In his great
DRAMATIC SATIRE
Upon the vices and follies of the present time, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
To conclude with Brougham's Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Monday, Brougham's Burlesque Tragedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), May 7,
LOTTA'S original Dual Drama,
PEPINA.
PEPINA
MYRTLE MYDDLETON.....LOTTA
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
PEPINA MATINEE,
at 2 o'clock; doors open at 1.
SATURDAY NIGHT—LOTTA—PEPINA.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
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TWO NEW COMIC OPERAS TO-NIGHT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
JESSIE LEA
and LES DEUX AVEUGLES,
One by "Offenbach," one by Macferran. The whole Company appears. MATINEE SATURDAY. 5 3 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—First appearance here of THE DASHWOOD SISTERS. First appearance here of HARRY GILBERT, Pantomimist.
Great success of the Premieres. Three Ballets every evening. Gus Williams in six new Songs. Sallie Swift, Louise Robinson, and Kate Partington in their great roles.
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Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

LIFE PEERAGES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

All British writers concede, and many deplore, the decline of the influence of the House of Lords in public affairs. Its debates are spiritless and lifeless, and the active politicians of the United Kingdom regard the honors of the peerage as the last refuge of disappointed ambition. The Whig party, which is usually powerful in the House of Commons, is always in a minority in the House of Lords, but the latter generally sanctions its measures, provided they are not too radical, not from any sincere approval of their wisdom or earnest desire to keep pace with the progress of the age, but because a "sop to Cerberus" is deemed politic, and because it is considered best, on the whole, to acknowledge, with a show of gracefulness, such rights of the people as can no longer be safely withheld. As Lord Brougham begged on his knees the assent of the House of Lords to the old Reform bill, so, from time to time, the pity, the fears, or the selfishness, rather than the reason or the judgment, of that aristocratic body have been appealed to to gain their approval of the action of the House of Commons. The fierce conflict of opinions, the stern debate, the solid argument, the rigid and thorough investigations which characterize the proceedings of the popular branch of the British Parliament, rarely or never startle the peaceful slumbers of the hereditary peers. Having little real business to do, the attendance of these luxurious legislators is very irregular. They often wander over the Continent, or enjoy placid repose for years on their estates, without ever appearing in their allotted seats. They acknowledge no responsibility to any constituency; they are never called to account at the hustings; they have no rivals to fear; and they have no incentives to exertion except when their vanity is tickled or their sluggish blood vivified by the hope of gaining real power through the exercise of a potent influence upon the proceedings of the House of Commons.

In the age when the world was dazzled by mere show, and when the outward semblance of authority made a deep impress upon uncultivated imaginations, few English eyes were undazzled by the splendors of ducal coronets, but men ask now rather what jewels are enshrined in the brains of those who aspire to rule than what tinsel trappings encircle their brows. As a practical result, the Queen wields less positive influence over the management of British affairs than a vigorous untitled parliamentary orator, and the opinions of the whole House of Lords are often of less practical importance than the views cherished by a Cobden, a Bright, or a Gladstone.

From time to time various modes have been suggested for restoring to the House of Lords some of its ancient glory, and the belief is spreading that it must either be improved, or totally abolished as a useless, antiquated clog upon the wheels of governmental machinery. Partly in deference to this sentiment Earl Russell has introduced a proposition for the creation of a limited number of life peerages. This measure has attracted much attention, but it contemplates such a partial and insignificant reform, that its chief importance arises from the fact that any change whatever in the composition of such a conservative body could be for one moment entertained. The progressive London journals complain that as a reform bill it will be useless, except as a forerunner of better things to come. The whole number of life peers is to be limited to twenty-eight, and they are only to be appointed at the rate of four a year for the next seven years. The field of selection is also restricted, and the proposed new peers must be either persons who have sat in the House of Commons for ten years, men eminent in art, science, or literature, Scotch and Irish peers, soldiers, sailors, judges, or colonial officials. The old members of the House of Lords who desire to perpetuate the present sleepy system have little to fear from this mild innovation. The new life-blood is to be infused at too slow a rate, in too small a quantity, and from classes too much predisposed to conservatism, to seriously disturb the equanimity of the drowsy drones of the aristocracy. What the Whig party really needs, if it is thoroughly earnest in its professions of liberalism, is a strong band of sturdy orators to beard the lion of Toryism in its den, and to thunder the liberal doctrines which are disseminated by the press in the ears of the men whose blood has flowed for centuries through the veins of descendants of the followers of William the Conqueror. It may get a few recruits under the proposed new system, but not enough effective champions to leaven the dull mass of conservatism. However, British progress is always slow; it requires many years of agitation to effect in England changes which are readily adopted in this country after very brief consideration; and it may be easier, after a few life peers have been created, to increase their number, than to secure the passage of a proper reform bill at the outset. If the young Tories become inspired with the ambition to vindicate, in debate, before the world, the justice and wisdom of a perpetuation of their prerogatives, they may hereafter be induced to acquiesce gracefully in the presence of a sufficient number of progressive orators to ensure a continual succession of lively debates, and an intellectual conflict that will interest not only the British public but the whole civilized world.

"TAKEN ABACK."

The Legislature of the State of New York is made up of very curious material. The proceedings of the Assembly were recently suspended by one of the members rising to a question of privilege. The Speaker, who rejoices in the gushing name of Younglove, was extremely attentive and equally courteous, and the other members subsided without delay. Then the honorable member drew forth from his pocket "a magnificent gold watch and chain." As he did so, we fancy that a smile lighted up the faces of such of the spectators as were not in the secret. Magnificent gold watches and chains can only be procured, in these days, by a correspondingly magnificent outlay of greenbacks. Where did the greenbacks come from? was the innocent query that flitted through the minds of the uninitiated. And why does the honorable member expose all this golden magnificence? Perhaps he does not know the time of day. But if this be so, why does he not return the magnificent gold watch to its proper receptacle, unless it is that he wishes to excite the envy of his less fortunate colleagues? Or, perhaps, as the session is drawing to a close, and time is money, literally as well as proverbially, he intends to speak precisely seven seconds and a half by the dial of the magnificent time-keeper. With an infinitude of such surmisings the Speaker and the audience beguiled themselves for a minute or so, until the honorable member could clear the cobwebs from his throat.

Then he broke forth, still holding the magnificent gold watch and chain in his hand, and in eloquent and appropriate terms proceeded to pronounce an elaborate eulogy upon the astonished occupant of the chair of the august assemblage. We are told by one of the Albany correspondents that the honorable member spoke of the Speaker in "neat and highly complimentary" terms. This means, of course, that, in his eyes, the Speaker was a paragon of public and private virtue, a gentleman, a scholar, a good judge of whisky, and withal a statesman *sans peur et sans reproche*—a man whose sole study had been the dearest interests of the people, a man who had labored unceasingly and uncomplainingly to promote these interests in every way, a man whom no corrupt lobbyist would venture to approach for fear of such a bubbling and boiling over of virtuous wrath as would suffice to overwhelm the whole tribe of lobbyists, and to stem the slimy tide of corruption itself. The audience began to perceive the drift of the eulogy, but the virtuous and ingenuous Speaker did not. Therefore, when the honorable member, in concluding his "neat and highly complimentary" remarks, "presented to the Speaker the magnificent gold watch and chain, as a gift from the members of the Assembly, without distinction of party," the bewildered recipient of the testimonial, we are told by the correspondent, "was entirely *taken aback* by the unexpected compliment"—so taken aback, in fact, that his response was characterized by "much feeling," and was compressed into less than nineteen lines of nonpareil!

What a contrast is here presented to the closing scenes in our own Legislature, where, it is safe to say, not a soul was taken aback in this singular fashion. On all sides, from the youngest page up to the virtuous gentlemen who wielded the gavel with so much grace, magnificent gold watches and still more magnificent gold chains, silver ice-pitchers, golden gavels, patent Connecticut clocks, lead pencils, tooth-picks, bottles of German bitters, bundles of half-hose, elastic suspenders, tin cups, cakes of soap, papers of pins, shoe-strings, shirt buttons, and "every such thing" were scattered by the generous and open-hearted members, and in not a solitary instance is it recorded that the recipient of any of these delicate and deserved compliments was "taken aback," or that his response was characterized by any considerable amount of "feeling," or possessed, to an extraordinary degree, the rare virtue of brevity. The contrast, indeed, is so marvellous that we might be inclined to regard the New York Legislature as being made up of material altogether different from that which formed the staple of our own, were it not for the following paragraph in a recent number of the New York *Times*:—"It is with great thankfulness that the people of New York city observe that the days of the Albany Legislature are almost numbered, and the sense of relief will be general when that body is gathered to its predecessors."

THE TRIUMPH OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

The grand appeal made by Senor Castelar in the Spanish Cortes, to guarantee to every person in the country the full and free exercise of his conscience in matters of religion, has resulted as might have been anticipated by every one who read his burning words. The cable brings us the intelligence that the Constituent Cortes, by a vote of 164 to 40, have adopted the article in the proposed new Constitution which relates to the subject of worship. The articles bearing upon this point read as follows:—

"Article 20.—The nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion.

"Article 21.—The public and private exercise of any other religion is guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without other limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right.

"Article 22.—If any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them."

It will be observed that the twentieth article makes Catholicism the established religion of the State. All liberal Christians will unite in pronouncing this a serious mistake. The day when every member of society should be forced to contribute to the support of a State religion, whether he believes that religion to be the one true faith or directly the reverse, has long since been numbered with the past, yet the United States is the only nation of any pretensions which has recognized this fact and acknowledged its importance in framing its scheme of government. England continues to insist upon the gross injustice of compelling dissenters to assist in maintaining the Anglican Church, while, at the same time, the dignitaries of that Church are permitted to take part in framing the general laws of the realm, whether their import be of a civil or of a religious character. Until the eleventh hour she has carried this doctrine into practice to the utmost extreme in Ireland; but at last, before the advancing spirit of the age, and the fear of losing even her infirm hold upon the Emerald Isle, she is receding as fast and as far as her sense of dignity and decency will permit. The disestablishment of the Irish Church, however, portends a similar severance of the religious from the civil authority in England before the lapse of many years—a fact which many of the Tory leaders so fully appreciate that they make it the groundwork of their arguments against the overthrow of the Irish Church.

That Spain will ultimately follow in the footsteps of England in this direction we cannot doubt. The adoption, by such an overwhelming vote, of the article guaranteeing all Spaniards and foreigners resident in Spain entire liberty of worship is a great step, sure to be followed, in good time, by the greater stride which shall place the Spanish people squarely on the American platform—an entire severance between the Church and the State, in the best interests of true religion and unaffected morality. The words which Castelar used in combating the arguments of the advocates of absolute intolerance are quite as forcible when directed against any intermeddling by the Government in matters of religion. He said that—

"If we believed in religion, the voice of our own conscience was sufficient to make us follow its precepts. If we did not believe in it, the protection of the State was highly injurious, as it obliged us to be hypocrites and to make professions with our lips which we had not in our hearts. Religion might then be the means of helping us deceive our fellowmen, but we could never deceive God—God, who penetrates to the depth of the will and of the conscience."

This is the only safe ground for a nation to assume. Let the laws command an observance of the holy Sabbath, a compliance with the decencies of life, and a respect for the rights of person and property, and let the inward monitor, under the guidance of the Word of God and the teachings of the pulpit, do the rest. The representatives of the Spanish people have yielded to the strength of this principle only in part, but they have yielded in part, and this first and partial surrender of mediæval intolerance betokens a full acquiescence in the end.

THE MANAGERS AND THE PUBLIC.

We have always given all the encouragement in our power to the managers of our theatres whenever, in response to the demands of the critics, they have attempted to place really good plays upon the stage in really good style. We know that the tastes of the best managers and actors of the country coincide entirely with the critics and most thoughtful and intelligent lovers of dramatic art in this respect. In catering for the public, however, other than high art considerations have to be attended to, and in view of the important matters of rent, salaries, and other expenses, every manager who understands his business will give such performances as will prove most beneficial to his treasury. We believe that, at the best theatres with competent actors, good works, if placed upon the stage in a creditable manner, will in the long run pay as well as any other style of entertainment. The theatre-going population, however, demands novelty, and it is a melancholy but undeniable fact that the works of the dramatic writers of the present day are, with rare exceptions, such as no conscientious critic can praise with any enthusiasm. There is too a great variety of tastes to be consulted, and the theatres must present a variety or they will cease to meet their expenses. The managers run their establishments for the purpose of making money, the same as people in other lines of business, and high art considerations are of necessity made secondary to the dollars and cents. It is the business of the critic to pass judgment on the performances according to their merits, taking into consideration all the extenuating circumstances; but we do not esteem it the function of criticism to berate the managers and actors for giving performances that do not come up to the high art standard, unless there is something in them opposed to modesty and decency.

The *Press*, a few days ago, in a notice of Lotta's new piece, unjustly censured the management of the Arch Street Theatre, and made some comments upon the style of entertainment that has been given this week, which the facts of the case will hardly warrant. The comments of the *Press* were as follows:—

"Not very many years ago, in San Francisco, Cal., the Bella Union, a concert saloon of the California standard, had for its chief attraction a young girl called Lotta. Night after night the establishment was thronged, and the free manners, the kicks, the jerks, the banjo-playing, and the drum-beating of the favorite filled the pockets of the management. She outdid all that had ever been done before in this place of amusement, renowned for allowing upon its stage what respectable theatres ignored, and what respectable people never spoke of. An enterprising manager brought the 'California Diamond,' as she was then called, to the States. The tricks with which she had charmed the patrons of the San Francisco concert saloon it was hoped would bring her fortune in the concert saloons of the East. For awhile she did not take, and it was feared that the speculation was a bad one; and that Lotta's manners, though they might do in California, were too broad for what we are pleased to call the more civilized people of the States. She appeared in many of the large cities, including Philadelphia, in *The Seven Sisters*, and other like pieces, but treated no *Lorne*. Suddenly, through some mysterious influence, she found her way to the stage of a first-class theatre, and what the lower orders had all but rejected, the upper ten received with shouts of applause, until now Lotta is the great card of the day, the beloved of managers, the pet of the public, and the terror of those who would keep the theatre and the concert saloon apart. We speak without the slightest ill-feeling towards Lotta. But what is the state of affairs? Just now we have but one theatre in Philadelphia—the Arch—and there Lotta is in her, third week. The Chesnut is closed. The English opera, at the Academy, is doing badly because it is doing nothing new. The Walnut jogs along as usual, and we all know what that means, and at the Arch we have—what? The graduate of the Bella Union, who has done nothing more nor less than changed what has been the first theatre in America into a low varieties saloon. Of the play *Pepina* it is not worth a line. It is worse than bad; more than impossible. It causes the true lover of the drama to wish the door of every place of amusement closed forever rather than that which is now being done at the Arch Street Theatre should ever be seen outside of a concert saloon. With the people, and not with either Lotta or the management, rests the blame. The more vulgar, the more outrageous the conduct of this young girl—for she never acts—the more rapturous the applause. * * * While excusing Mrs. Drew as much as possible for engaging this star, knowing that her seasons are always most successful, we ask, in all candor, is there nothing else which would bring in as much money? Let 'Lotta' find her level. Let those who will see her go and see her where her style of acting is always in vogue; but in the name of common sense we call upon Mrs. Drew not to undo for the sake of a few dollars the much she has done to give respectability to the theatre. How can we continue to look upon the Arch as the theatre of America, if such plays as 'Lotta' gives take up its time six or seven weeks every year?"

Our opinion of Lotta's merits as an actress are known, and her new play of *Pepina* is about as deficient in any merit whatever as any affair of the kind well could be. It is no particular discredit to Lotta, however, that she commenced her career in a California concert saloon; and while it is outside of the line of the critic's duties to investigate the private characters of the ladies and gentlemen of the dramatic profession, we consider it no more than justice in the present instance to state that the young lady in question has won the esteem of all who have become acquainted with her, and her character as a lady has never been impeached. In her profession she has worked hard for success, and although we would be pleased to see her in better pieces than *Pepina*, we believe that she deserves success, and are heartily glad that she has won it.

Mrs. Drew has certainly done her duty by the public during the present season. She has produced a number of first-rate plays in first-rate style, and the performances altogether have been unusually excellent, judged by the highest standard of merit. Under these circumstances, the advocates of the legitimate drama have certainly nothing to complain of, and as the engagement of Lotta affords pleasure to a very large number of persons to whom *Twelfth Night* and *Much Ado About Nothing* are mysteries, and as she is the best paying star in the country, the character of the theatre will scarcely suffer unless there is something particularly outrageous in her behavior. The kicks, banjo playing and walk-arounds of Lotta are not particularly elegant, but that is the worst that can be said of them, and we are unable to see anything so objectionable in the performances at the Arch during the past week as to call for the censures of the *Press* which have been quoted above.

The managers and actors owe something to the better class of playgoers; and when a fair attempt has been made to satisfy the highest critical requirements, they should receive credit accordingly. The season at the Arch now drawing to a close has, on the whole, been the most satisfactory of any for a number of years. More good pieces and fewer absolutely worthless ones have been produced, and the well-trained stock company have given some acting that will be remembered with pleasure by all who have any appreciation of the dramatic art; and if the season winds up as prosperously as it began, with full houses, and, as a *finale*, a grand breakdown led by Lotta, nobody will have any good cause to find fault in the matter.

A Heavy Train.—The demand of George Francis upon President Grant to put a stop to Cuban filibusterism is backed up by "one million Irish votes!" It requires a bold and reckless spirit in even the President of the United States to stand on the track when such a heavily laden Train is coming down upon him with a great screeching of whistles and a dense flourish of smoke. But perhaps George has exaggerated the number of his passengers. He is gifted with an exceedingly vivid imagination, and has been known to make some very remarkable estimates in the past.

The latest intelligence from the plains tells us that many of the tribes are greatly dissatisfied at the failure or delay of the agents to furnish them with the Government supplies which they have been led to expect, and a speedy resumption of hostilities is predicted as the result. How much time will elapse before the Quakers arrive on the ground?

Irish Agriculture.—Ireland had a good harvest in the year 1868. The Registrar-General having collected the returns procured by the police and revised by the boards of guardians in four-fifths of the several divisions, reports that in 1868 there were 985,150 acres under wheat, an increase of 24,116 acres over 1867; the average produce in 1868 is estimated at 13·9 cwt. (8 stones) per acre, an increase of 2·2 cwt. per acre; and the total produce is estimated at 945,918 qrs., an increase of 219,971 cwt. over 1867. The area under oats was 1,701,645 acres, an increase of 41,134; the produce per acre was 12·5 cwt., as before, and the total produce 7,628,857 qrs., an increase of 193,332 qrs. 186,318 acres were under barley, an increase of 15,317; the produce per acre increased from 15·7 cwt. to 17·1 cwt., and the total produce was 884,753 qrs., an increase of 142,266 qrs. The area under bere and rye increased by 304 acres, and produced 31,758 qrs. Thus the total estimated produce of the principal cereal crops was 9,491,186 qrs., being an increase of 558,381 qrs. in 1868, as compared with 1867. In green crops there was a still greater increase. 1,034,681 acres were under potatoes in 1868, an increase of 32,900; the average produce is estimated at 3·9 tons per acre, an increase of 0·3; the total produce is estimated at 4,062,397 tons, an increase of 914,742 tons. 320,694 acres were under turnips, a decrease of 15,634; the produce per acre is estimated at 11 tons, a decrease of 0·6, and the total produce at 3,514,406 tons, a decrease of 395,194 tons. 19,031 acres under mangold-wurzel, at 12·9 tons per acre, produced 244,892 tons, an increase of 6155 tons; and 32,875 acres under cabbage (an increase of 8357), at 9·7 tons per acre, produced 320,395 tons, an increase of 94,210 tons. Thus the total produce of potatoes, turnips, mangold-wurzel, and cabbage in 1868 amounted to 8,141,909 tons, showing an increase of 619,920 tons when compared with the previous year. Flax, 206,483 acres, shows a decrease of 46,774 acres, and the average produce a decline from 22·4 to 19·4 stones (14lb.) per acre; the produce declined from 35,397 tons to 24,987 tons. The mills for scutching flax, however, increased from 1540 to 1542, of which 1420 were in Ulster. Hay, grown on 1,692,135 acres, shows an increase of 33,800 acres; but the yield decreasing from 1·9 to 1·7 ton per acre, the produce was diminished from 3,070,160 tons to 2,871,039 tons. There were in Ireland, in 1868, 2,192,979 acres under cereal crops, including beans and peas; 1,034,681 acres under potatoes; 2,320,311 acres under other crops, including meadow and clover; making a total of 5,547,971 acres, or rather more (by 15,000) than the number of the population. More than 10,000,000 of acres were in permanent pasture, not broken up, exclusive of heath or mountain land. The Ordnance Survey shows the total area of Ireland 20,316,955 acres, exclusive of the larger lakes, rivers, and tideways.

Altogether Wrong.—Not long since we copied an article from an Elkton, Md., paper, in which very grave charges were brought against Mr. N. C. Dougherty, of Chester county, Pa., recently engaged in teaching at a seminary in North East, Maryland. We have been informed, on entirely reliable authority, that these charges were without foundation, and that the patrons of the North East Seminary regret to lose his services as an instructor. Such journals as published the article should give this contradiction a place.

Girard College.—In a card which we publish in another column, President Allen declares that the practices referred to in Judge Allison's charge to the Grand Jury do not exist in Girard College. He requests a suspension of judgment till the jury reports.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 4

JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET RINK,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"TEMPERANCE."
President ALLEN, of Girard College, will preside.
A Band of Music will be in attendance.
Admission 10 cents.
Room for ten thousand people. 1t

GIRARD COLLEGE.—TO THE PUBLIC.—On the sixteenth day of November, 1867, the undersigned having been previously elected to the Presidency of Girard College by the Board of Directors, entered upon the duties of that office after a decision by Judge Allison. Since that date no orphan in the college has been for a moment confined in a lock-up, nor in a dungeon or secluded room of any kind; nor have and of the abuses referred to in a recent charge to the Grand Jury existed in the institution.

Every facility will be afforded the Grand Jury to make a thorough examination of every building and room on the premises, and to question both officers and pupils.

The undersigned, therefore, solicits a suspension of judgment on the part of the public until after the jury shall have made its presentment.

1t WILLIAM H. ALLEN, President.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1869.
Received of Mrs. JOHN DREW and Miss LOTTA, through the hands of Mr. JOSEPH D. MURPHY, Treasurer, the sum of Six Hundred and Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, being the amount of the profits of the Arch Street Theatre for THIS (Thursday) EVENING'S performance, and presented to the Cuban Patriots. $604 50.
LUIS J. FERNANDEZ, Chairman.
JOSE G. DUQUE,
ANTONIO M. PALACIOS,
THOMAS F. OGIER,
JUAN J. PEREZ.
1t

BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street.—The opening services of the new edifice will be held on NEXT SABBATH at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and ½ before 8 in the evening.
Besides the Pastor, the Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Revs. Drs. HUMPHREYS, STRYKER, ADAMS, SHEPHERD, WISWELL, MEARS, and others, are expected to take part in the services. 5 7 2t*

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1869.
At a meeting of the Directors, held 3d inst., FRANCIS S. HOLMES, Esq., tendered his resignation as President, and JESSE E. SMITH, Esq., was elected in his place.
5 7 2t SAMUEL F. FISHER, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1869.
The principal place of business of the Company being removed from Charleston, S. C., to Philadelphia, my agency here was discontinued on 4th instant.
5 7 2t SAMUEL GRANT, Jr.

OFFICE OF THE CUBAN SOCIETY.—The Cuban Society of Philadelphia have established their Office at No. 812 ARCH Street, second floor, where they will thankfully receive any donations of money, arms, munitions of war, medicines, etc. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 5 4 5t

KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M., at the Office of the Dalzell Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM F. HANSELL,
Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. [5 7fmw4t] Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL be given by the members of the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL, assisted by a part of the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, in the church, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869.
Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Twenty-five cents. 5 5 3t

ALDERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of this Association will be held at the WETHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance.
5 6 2t* DAVID BEITLER, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
2 16 CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
3 24wfmj No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

TO RENT—TO RENT.—
A HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
No. 1324 LOCUST Street.
Twenty feet front; in good condition.
Possession given May 20.
Rent $1300 per year.
Apply on the premises. 5 7 2t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge, which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3mwf

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
5 3 60t] THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 4 6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 4 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [5 4 6t] W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 4 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. B. COMEGYS,
5 3 6t Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

How the
Merry, Merry Month of May
Came In!

With storm and blow,
And rain and snow,
And water and mud, above, below,
Ugh! Booh!
What can we do?
Where could we go?
How could we get
Out of the dismal rain and wet?

Colds in our heads,
Frogs in our throats,
Wrapped to the ears
In our overcoats;
What dismal, splashy, horrible day,
To begin the merry, merry month of May!

But the sun shines out,
And the rain is done;
And now, no doubt,
We will have the fun
Of wearing the clothes
So new and nice,
Which we buy for spring
At moderate price,
At the place where ther clothe the people all,
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!

It is one of the beauties of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Establishment, that gentlemen can buy clothes for every kind of weather, and at such low prices that no gentleman can afford to be without the proper variety for every emergency of storm or sunshine.

Our new style of light Spring Overcoat is such that you can roll it up and put it in your hat when you do not want to be inconvenienced by carrying or wearing it.

Cheviots, Bannockburns, Pique, Diagonals, Stripes, Meltons, Steel and Silver Mixed, and, in short, all manners and descriptions of good things in the Clothes line that are needed to satisfy the most ardent aspirations of masculine humanity,

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,
FOR
CASH, CASH, CASH,
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF FAMILY SEWING,
AND FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
NOISELESS IN OPERATION,
MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,
IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this
NEW MACHINE,
THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE
Family Sewing Machine
EVER INVENTED,
And an examination will convince the most skeptical.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
The Parham Sewing Machine Co.
5 6 1mrp

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. Paris.
STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

PIANOS, ETC.
STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf
BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 3m
CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
4 2 6m Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Flotow's opera of *Martha* will be performed this evening by the Richings troupe. A matinee to-morrow, when *Fra Diavolo* will be given.

On Monday Mr. S. Behrens will have a benefit, when Miss Susan Galton will appear as "Arline" in the *Bohemian Girl*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will have a benefit this evening. *The Lottery of Life* and the burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be performed.

Mr. Brougham's new burlesque entitled *Much Ado About the Merchant of Venice* is in preparation.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Pepina" and "Myrtle Mydleton" in her new drama of *Pepina*. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will have her first benefit this evening. *Jessie Lea* and *Les Deux Aveugles* will be performed. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a matinee performance to-morrow, when a very attractive programme will be presented, in which all the leading artists will appear.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, under the management of L. B. Lent, of the Hippotheatron, Fourteenth street, New York, will open for a season of two weeks, on Eighth street, above Race, on Monday next. This circus has a first-class reputation, and the management promise a series of unusually brilliant and elegant entertainments.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give their last matinee of the season at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture this evening, at the Chesnut Street Rink, on "Temperance." Yesterday we erroneously announced this lecture for last evening.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given this evening, by the members of the Green Hill Presbyterian Sabbath School, assisted by a portion of the Germania Orchestra, at the church, Girard avenue, above Sixteenth street.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN (*Fifth and Sixth streets.*) BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SOMETHING new in Spring Coats, just received, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

WHAT IS A TONIC?—Bear this in mend—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—*a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but* A DEBILITANT. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the *rye spirit* which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks, and herbs infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent, *minus* all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

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Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Garibaldis and Bismarks,*
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Wanamaker & Brown's,	*New Styles Walking Coats,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Dress Sacks,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Light Overcoats,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Spring Overcoats, $6,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Black Suits, $17 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Melton Suits, $16 up,*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Youths' Chesterfields,*
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MARRIED.

FREDERICK—POWELL.—On Thursday, the 6th instant, by the Rev. Robert Chase, JOHN W. FREDERICK to ANNA, daughter of the late James Powell, all of this city.

GREENLEAF—CHEW.—On the 6th instant, at the Church of the Intercessor' by Rev. J. W. Bonham, Mr. GEORGE H. GREENLEAF to Miss LIZZIE B. CHEW, both of this city.

DIED.

DESDOUER.—On the 5th instant, JOHN DESDOUER, in the 72d year of his age.

The male relatives and friends, also the French Benovolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1309 Walnut street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

HOUGHTLIN.—Suddenly, on the 28th of April, at Jerseyville, Illinois, JENNIE, wife of W. H. Houghtlin.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Samuel L. McFetridge, No. 1307 Shippen street, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LOWBER.—On Friday morning, May 7, ELIZABETH TWELLS, wife of Dr. Edward Lowber.

Her funeral will be from No. 220 S. Eighth street, on Monday, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MCINTOSH.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Mr. WILLIAM C. MCINTOSH, aged 68 years.

The relatives of the family and his city friends are respectfully invited to be present at his late residence, No. 412 Christian street, on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock precisely, for religious services, as the body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, in the 6 o'clock train.

MOFFET.—On the 15th instant, MCCANDLESS MOFFET, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1616 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

MORRIS.—On the 4th instant, HENRY M. MORRIS, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 N. Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Moriah.

RANDOLPH.—On the 5th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., PHILIP PHYSICK RANDOLPH, son of the late Jacob Randolph, M. D.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 221 S. Fourth street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Sr., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

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4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2230 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot is 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

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5 1 3t* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 319 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.

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Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 5236 MAIN Street, above Washington lane, Germantown. Twelve rooms and conservatory. Lot—say 40 by 450. All in perfect order. Will sell low. Inquire of JOHN B. LOVE, No. 18 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 4 22 thf t

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TO RENT—HANDSOME DWELLING, with twenty-one rooms, has fine vegetable and flower Garden, Green-house, Grapery, with choice foreign vines, in fine condition, N. E. corner THIRTY-NINTH and LOCUST, West Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Apply to C. J. MILNE, No. 118 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Croquet from $5 00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Appie, etc.

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THE WEST INDIES.

A Descriptive and Historical Article—The Future Territory of the United States.

The West Indies is the collective name given to that large number of islands lying in the Atlantic, between the two great natural divisions of the American Continent, and extending from the coast of Florida, in North America, to that of Venezuela, in South America. Adopting a classification indicated by nature, geographers have divided these islands into three groups:—First, the Lucayos or Bahamas; second, the greater Antilles; and third, the lesser Antilles. With the exception of the more northerly of the Lucayos, the West India Islands are all within the tropics. The Bahama group consists of several hundred islands, most of which are of very insignificant size—mere keys, in fact, destitute of vegetation, and uninhabited. This group lies on the southeast coast of Florida. The greater Antilles are the four large Islands of Cuba, Hayti, or Saint Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the lesser Antilles comprise all the small islands extending from Porto Rico to the Gulf of Paria, those lying south of a given point in the direction whence the trade winds blow being known as the Windward Islands, and those to the north of that point as the Leeward Islands. There is something very striking in the geographical position of the greater and lesser Antilles. Commencing with Cuba, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and terminating with Trinidad, off the southeastern coast of Venezuela, these islands describe an irregular curve completely inclosing, so to speak, the sparkling Caribbean Sea, whose waves perpetually dance in the glowing rays of a tropical sun, and whose bosom is rarely swept by storms; Jamaica, however, forms an exception. Lying just within the curve, this island is sheltered on the north by Cuba and on the east by Hayti, while to the south and west her towering mountains look down grandly on the bright and beautiful sea that washes her coasts. In point of scenery and fertility these islands, taken collectively, are not surpassed by any other part of the world.

AREA, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, ETC.

The total area of the West Indies is computed at 96,030 miles, being nearly equal to that of Great Britain and Belgium taken together. Of this area the greater Antilles number 84,333 miles, and the lesser Antilles and Bahamas 11,197 miles. Spain owns the largest part of the West Indies, her possessions there—Cuba and Porto Rico—embracing 51,143 square miles. The Dominican and Haytien republics divide between them 27,690 miles. England bears sway over 15,633 miles; France holds 1013 miles; Holland, 369 miles; Denmark, 127 miles, and Sweden, 25 miles. The largest of the islands is Cuba, which is about 800 miles long, with a breadth varying from 25 miles in its narrowest part, to 130 at its widest. Next comes Hayti or St. Domingo, being about 400 miles in length, and from 40 miles wide near its eastern extremity to 135 miles at its centre. The third in the list in point of size is Jamaica, which is 160 miles long, with an average breadth of 40 miles. Porto Rico follows, its breadth being about 100 miles, with an almost uniform breadth—the shape of the island being that of a parallelogram—of about 38 miles. Trinidad, a splendid island full of natural wealth, is 50 miles long, and has an average breadth of about 33 miles. The rest of the islands are small, numbers of them being nothing better than keys, or sand banks, and others varying in length from 10 to 25 miles, and in breadth from 3 to 10 miles.

All the large islands, and many of the small ones, are extremely mountainous, the mountains in some places rising to a height of several thousand feet above the level of the sea. They form, generally, a continuous chain, running through the centre of the islands, in the direction of the east and west, and are, most of them, wooded to their very summits. The lower ranges of hills, branching off from the main range, are also thickly wooded. Most of the islands are abundantly watered, innumerable springs gushing from the sides of mountain and hill in every direction; but there are few large rivers, and of these not more than four or five are navigable for any considerable distance from their mouths, except by small, flat-bottomed boats. Jamaica boasts the loftiest and grandest mountains, its celebrated Blue Mountain peak lifting its head, almost continually enveloped in fleecy clouds, more than 8000 feet above the level of the sea; Hayti the finest rivers, among which are the Yaque, the Yuna, and the Artibonite, all splendid streams; and Cuba the most fertile plains. The coasts on the south side of the islands are generally low and swampy, and on the north side rocky and bold; but everywhere they present numerous indentations, affording many snug havens, and several capacious and secure harbors, some of which are not surpassed by any of the finest harbors in other parts of the world, there being four or five in which the combined navies of Europe might ride in safety.

PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES.

In no part of the world is there a greater variety of valuable vegetable productions than is to be found in the West Indies. First in the list of those possessing a commercial importance stands the sugar-cane, for the cultivation of which fully nine-tenths of all the low-lying lands are admirably adapted. Next comes coffee, the plant flourishing in all the hilly and mountainous districts, and yielding large crops annually of the valuable berry. Pimento or allspice—indigenous to the Island of Jamaica alone—may be had in abundance simply for the trouble of gathering, the tree growing wild in most parts of the country. Ginger, too, of the finest quality, is produced in abundance at a very trifling outlay of labor, as is also arrow-root of the very best description. Tobacco, which was found by Columbus in use among the aborigines, is successfully cultivated in most of the islands. Cotton grows spontaneously, and is a perennial plant, the tree bearing abundantly, even in poor soils, and the staple of the article being generally both fine and strong. The indigo plant is a common weed in the plains, and the cocoa-tree flourishes in the uplands. Then there are the cabinet woods, and dye-woods so highly prized both in this country and Europe—the brilliant fustic, the ruddy logwood, the rich grained mahogany, the fragrant cedar, the delicate rosewood, the gorgeous yecca, and others too numerous for mention here. As to the fruits and vegetables, it would require a small volume to describe their variety and their excellence. Some of the former are well known in this country, such as the pineapple, the orange, the shaddock, and the banana, but the finest varieties of the pineapple are never exported, being too delicate to keep beyond three or four days, and the flavor of the imported orange is never equal to that of the freshly-gathered fruit. There are others, however, of the rarest excellence, which can be enjoyed only in the place where they are grown, their perishable nature not admitting of their being transported to any distance. Such are the luscious necesberry; the juicy mango; the aromatic guava; the peach-like chere-moyd; the unripe cocoanut, with its limpid "milk" and delicate, jelly-like pulp; and the flavorous granadillo, whose blossom is that queen of flowers, the beautifully variegated, exquisitely tinted grandiflora. The list of field and garden vegetables includes nearly all the kinds successfully cultivated in the more southerly parts of the North temperate zone, besides a number peculiar to the tropics. Maize grows well in the plains, and the swampy districts produce rice of a superior quality. Edible roots, such as yams and cocoas, are universally cultivated, and give an abundant yield.

As to the mineral resources, these are great, but as yet little has been done toward developing them on a scale commensurate with their importance. In many parts of the Island of Jamaica there are unmistakable indications of large deposits of copper ore. The mountains in the southeastern part of Cuba are rich in copper, as has been satisfactorily proved by the large quantities of valuable ore every year taken out of the famous Cobre Mines of that island. But in point of mineral wealth the palm belongs to the Island of Hayti, of which it has been said that "if we may give full credence to the universal statements of writers upon this branch (mineral resources), it presents itself before us with the aspect of another California." During the period of the early Spanish possession, the island yielded an abundance of the precious metals. According to the historian Herrara, there was at that time a mint at Buenaventura, which coined from $225,000 to $230,000 per annum; and Oviedo testifies that the Government royalty of one-fifth yielded annually $6,000,000 to the National treasury. This refers to gold; but specimens of rich silver ore have also been found in several parts of the island, and in the Southeastern Division there is an extensive copper region which has been pronounced by competent scientific authority, after careful survey, equally rich in promise with the celebrated copper district of the south side of Cuba. Immense beds of coal have been discovered in the Bay of Samana; rock salt is found in large quantities on the south coast; marble is plentiful, and native iron, lead, nickel, antimony, bismuth, zinc, cinnabar, and cobalt must be added to the list. There can be no doubt that when stable government shall have succeeded in Hayti to the era of incessant political revolutions, thus affording free scope to enterprise, and security to capital, this island will yield an amount of mineral treasures far exceeding the returns it gave to the rude and fitful mining operations of its first European masters.

POPULATION.

The aboriginal inhabitants of the West Indies, amounting, at the period of the discovery, to about 1,500,000, have all disappeared, with the exception of a handful of Caribs in the Island of St. Vincent, descendants of the tribe that was found living in that island and some of the neighboring ones when they were first visited by the Spaniards. Spanish oppression and cruelty did their work so effectually that in less than a century from the time when Europeans began to settle in the islands, the aborigines had been virtually exterminated. The present population of the West Indies, according to the most recent returns, is, in round numbers, 3,500,000. Of this Cuba and Porto Rico have between them 1,480,000; Jamaica has 450,000; Hayti, 800,000; and the Bahamas and the lesser Antilles number 770,000. The Island of Barbadoes is the most populous of all the Antilles, being, indeed, quite as densely peopled as China. Only 21 miles long by 14 in breadth, it has a population, according to the census of 1861, of 132,727, or about one thousand inhabitants to the square mile. From 1851 to 1861, after allowing for losses from an epidemic of cholera, the population increased by nearly 40,000 souls. This little island affords perhaps the most remarkable instance in the world of population pressing upon the means of subsistence, for production has been pushed in Barbadoes to its utmost limits, almost every acre of land in the island being under cultivation, while of additional mouths to feed "the cry is still they come."

The population in all the islands is made up of whites, browns (or people of mixed blood), and blacks. With the exception of Cuba and Porto Rico, the blacks everywhere greatly outnumber the other two classes, the average proportion being as follows:—Whites, 4 per cent.; colored, 19 per cent.; blacks, 77 per cent. Thus, in the Island of Jamaica, the last census taken in 1861 gives 14,000 whites and 82,000 colored people, against 354,000 blacks. In Cuba the case is different, the whites preponderating over blacks and colored together. According to the census of that island, taken in 1861, the total population was 1,400,000, of which number 794,000 were whites, 225,000 free persons of color, and 371,000 slaves. The Haytien nationality is composed entirely of blacks and mulattoes, the only whites in the country being foreigners and the consular representatives of foreign powers; and here the proportion of the colored people to the blacks is even smaller than in the Island of Jamaica. This is, however, reversed in the neighboring republic of Santo Domingo, in which there are still many of Spanish descent, and the people of mixed blood largely exceed the blacks in number.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

The state of society in the West Indies is very peculiar, as might be expected from their past as well as their most recent history. Its most striking feature is its heterogeneous character. Such a mixture of blood as we have in the Antilles is perhaps nowhere else to be found to the same extent on the face of the globe. The Latin race, the Anglo-Saxon, the Teutonic, the Celtic, the Scandinavian, the African, the Mongolian, and the Hindoo are all represented in their purity; besides which there are large numbers in whose veins the blood of two or more of these various races commingle in different degrees. The introduction of Chinese and Hindoos in the West Indies is of comparatively recent date; but many of these immigrants of both races have married among the black and the colored classes, have become converted to Christianity, and have adopted the islands as their home. That part of the population which is of African descent—by which is to be understood the people of African-European blood as well as the blacks—is, as we have already seen, by far the most numerous; but the dominant race is the Caucasian, which here, as elsewhere, asserts and maintains superiority over the other races by virtue of its higher intelligence and its indomitable energy. With the single exception of Hayti, the white man rules everywhere in the West Indies. The Governorships of the different colonies are all held by whites. A few men of mixed blood are here and there to be found on the bench, but, these excepted, the judiciary and magistracy are white, and the same remark will apply to the different legislative bodies, where such exist. Most of the pulpits are filled by clergymen of fair complexion and unmixed blood. The principal merchants are chiefly whites, the large landed proprietors are nearly all whites, and so are most of those who practise law and medicine. Next to the whites, in point of social standing, come the colored people, as distinguished from the blacks. Of late years education has done a great deal for this class, among whom are to be found a goodly and increasing number of men who have achieved distinction at some of the first universities of Europe. The colored people are gradually working their way, in the British colonies especially, into all those departments of public and professional life from which, not much more than a quarter of a century ago, they were jealously and rigidly excluded, and are making good their claims to a fair share of the honors and emoluments of the public service. The blacks, thanks to slavery, are everywhere the lowest in the social scale, the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" being everywhere and almost exclusively of the African race. In the islands where slavery still exists, viz., Cuba and Porto Rico, their condition is deplorable; and in the free islands, embracing all the other parts of the West Indies, they have not yet recovered from the blighting effect of the accursed system, although they are steadily marching forward in the path of improvement. Among the Haytien blacks, however, are to be found a number of very superior men, possessing rare talents, highly cultivated, with polished manners fitting them to shine in the highest circles of society. In all the free islands popular education is in a very backward state, and the intelligence of the masses is consequently much below par, comparatively few of them being able to read, and fewer still to write. Schools, however, are multiplying, and the people are learning to appreciate the value of education. There is a good deal of religious feeling among the blacks, but it lacks depth, and morality is generally at a low ebb among all classes, although the licentiousness which was universal thirty years ago has of late greatly diminished in most of the islands. On the whole, the cause of civilization is moving forward in the West Indies. It makes slow progress, it is true, but considering what slavery is, in its demoralizing, imbruting effects, the movement could hardly be expected to advance at a more rapid rate.

The facts just stated are calculated to correct two errors very common both in Europe and the United States. The one is that the greater part of the West Indies is possessed by the negroes, who exercise a controlling influence over society, and hold the Government in their hands. The other misconception—and this arises from the first-named one—is that no civilization worthy of the name is to be found among the native population of the Antilles. It will be seen that both of these assertions are wide of the truth. The blacks, numerically strong, are socially and politically of but small account as yet; and although the "barbarism of slavery" still makes itself felt more or less in every walk of life, in every institution of society, the purifying and elevating influences peculiar to Christian civilization are actively and successfully at work, sensibly ameliorating the condition of the whole people.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Industry in the West Indies is by no means so multiform as it is in most other parts of the civilized world, being devoted principally to the production of a few staple articles of commerce. Of these sugar takes the precedence, next comes coffee, then rum, and lastly tobacco. The Spanish colonies stand first in the production of sugar, Hayti in coffee, the British colonies, especially Jamaica, in rum, and Cuba in tobacco. Besides these staples, the West Indies export large quantities of molasses, of dye-woods and cabinet woods, and a number of minor articles, such as pimento, ginger, arrow-root, cocoa, beeswax, and honey. Previous to the emancipation of the slaves, in 1838, the British colonies were far in advance of all the others in the raising of both sugar and coffee; but that event led to the abandonment of a large number of plantations, their proprietors not having sufficient capital to work them profitably under the new system of labor inaugurated by freedom, and emancipation being followed in less than eight years by the triumph of the free trade policy in England, whereby the different duties that had theretofore operated as a protection to the British colonial producer against his foreign competitor were abolished. Cuba and Porto Rico, their labor force largely recruited every year by means of the transatlantic African slave trade, shot ahead of their old rivals, especially in the production of sugar, thereby reversing the former relative position of affairs. Fifty years ago, for example, Cuba exported 100,000,000 pounds of sugar, and Jamaica nearly double that quantity; to-day the latter exports only 60,000,000 pounds a year, while the former ships annually over 400,000,000 pounds. During the half-century the sugar production of Jamaica has fallen off full two-thirds, while that of Cuba has been more than quadrupled. It must not be supposed, however, that the free islands are retrograding industrially, or that there is truth in the oft-repeated statement, maliciously circulated by men of pro-slavery sentiments, that the emancipated negroes cannot be induced to work. The great bulk of the people work for themselves on their own holdings—work hard and steadily too; and if exports have fallen off, productions for domestic consumption have largely increased, to the improved comfort and the greater happiness of the masses. As a consequence of the altered state of things in the British Antillean possessions brought about by emancipation, and of the creation of a peasant proprietary, wealth is more generally diffused now than was the case in the days of slavery.

The products of the British colonies are nearly all exported to England; those of the French colonies to France; those of the Spanish colonies principally to Spain, the United States, and England; and those of Hayti to the United States, France, and Germany. The West Indies have no manufactures of fabrics or hardware, being dependent for these upon European countries, and to some extent, especially as regards agricultural implements, upon the United States, from which latter too they import large quantities of flour, butter, lard, cheese, pork, beef, candles, and lumber. The import trade of the British Islands with the States has been steadily increasing for several years past, keeping regular pace with the improving condition, with respect to material wealth, of the emancipated class, a large proportion of the products of whose independent industry finds its way to this country. While nearly all the sugar and rum produced in these colonies on the large plantations by hired labor is sent to England, most of the coffee raised by the small settlers for themselves is shipped to the United States. The exports from Cuba to the United States, consisting principally of sugar, molasses, and manufactured tobacco, are immense, statistical returns showing that from the three principal ports of shipment, viz., Cardenas, Matanzas, and Trinidad de Cuba, they amount in value to about $17,000,000 a year; but the imports from the States are insignificant in comparison with the exports hither, a result which is owing to the restrictive commercial policy of Spain toward that island, which is compelled to take articles from the mother country which she might obtain elsewhere at cheaper rates and of better quality, and this not to protect the industry of the island, but simply to benefit the royal treasury. The duty in Cuba on United States flour, for example, is so high—$4 per barrel—as to be in fact prohibitory. These remarks apply to Porto Rico likewise.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

As there is no fairer region on the face of God's earth than the West Indies, so no part of the world has been more terribly cursed by the villainy of man. Time was, indeed, when so universal was the reign of injustice, tyranny, and cruelty in the Caribbean, and so complete and revolting the demoralization of society in all the colonies, that the words of the poet might have been appropriately applied:—

"Here every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

The great bane of the Antilles has been negro slavery. In some of them, however, an antidote has been applied, whose effects have been so far of the most satisfactory character; and in those parts where the poison still actively works there is ground for hope that curative agencies will soon be in full operation. With slavery overthrown in Cuba and Porto Rico, the West Indies, thereby completely delivered from the terrible curse which followed in the wake of the first slave ship that crossed the Atlantic more than three centuries ago, will at once enter upon a new career. What is likely to be their destiny? Cuba, the most important island of them all, cannot, if delivered from the Spanish yoke, stand alone. Confederation will be forced upon her by the necessities of her new position; and independence will thus become the stepping-stone to incorporation with the United States, the only power to which she can look for genuine sympathy and practical aid in establishing a government that shall be at once free, orderly, and progressive. Hayti, weak in her isolation, and a prey to internal dissensions and civil war, is already feeling her way towards annexation to this country, as the only means of saving that republican form of government which her people love so well, but which they have been unable to work out successfully for themselves, as well as of developing her immense resources. With Cuba and Hayti integral parts of the American Union, the people of the other islands will soon perceive it to be their interest to exchange the dependent condition of colonists for citizenship in a good commonwealth; and that point once reached, nothing short of annexation will satisfy their aspirations. The "signs of the times" clearly indicate that the age of colonies is drawing to a close. As far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, through the wretched management of Spain they have ceased to exist almost throughout the length and breadth of the southern half of this continent. Other and better agencies will bring the colonial system to an end in the northern half of the continent also, and the islands adjacent thereto, as well as in all the tropical regions of the New World. It is not improbable that before the rising generation shall have passed away, the Stars and Stripes will be floating over the whole of the West Indies.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
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BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

AGRICULTURAL.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.
3 3 tf

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET,
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,106,900 Par. Cost, $1,083,504 26.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,159 08
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer Mcilvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN G. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,559 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,813 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788 12.
INCOME FOR 1869,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9
ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Alfred G. Cattell,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16 6

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 3m

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlhenny,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 11

INSURANCE.
OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets.....Capital, $500,000. $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

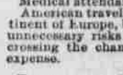
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....478,283 20
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Anthon.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28½ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Manchester, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, May 8, at 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "On the Wing," a book for sportsmen, by John Bumstead. This little book gives very concise but very full information of interest and value to sportsmen. It tells how to select a gun; how to load, how to carry, how to shoot, and how to clean fowling pieces, and discusses the merits of long and short guns, muzzle and breech-loaders, etc. The habits of the various kinds of game birds and wild fowl are described, and the most approved methods of securing them; and in an appendix is given a list of technical terms used by gun makers and sportsment, and other items of useful information, including the game laws of several States.

"Farming by Inches," which Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us, is one of Loring's useful publications, and as a companion to "My Ten Rod Farm" and other popular books of a similar character which have been issued by this house, it gives a great deal of practical and useful information in an attractive shape, and it shows those who are disposed to help themselves how a great deal may be done with a very little, if that little is properly utilized. This little book is published at the low price of fifty cents, and we cordially recommend it as interesting to read, and as likely to be of real benefit to a great many persons of small means who do not know exactly how to go to work so as to make the most of their opportunities.

Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us *Appleton's Journal* for Saturday, May 15, and *The Vocalist*, No. 4, containing "On the Beach" and other popular airs. Price, 5 cents.

Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. announce as nearly ready "Beautiful Snow," and other poems, by J. W. Watson, in an elegant volume, uniform in size and appearance with Whittier's "Snow Bound" and "Among the Hills." As the authorship of "Beautiful Snow" has been a matter of some dispute, the following will not be uninteresting:—

The poem called "Beautiful Snow," published in No. 199 of *Harper's Weekly*, November 27, 1858, consists of six stanzas, and appeared anonymously. It has been claimed by or for various persons. It has been credited to Miss Dora Shaw, an actress; also to a poor outcast who died in the early part of the war in a hospital at Cincinnati, "the manuscript of the poem having been found among her effects after her death." Also to a Mr. W. H. Sigourney, by whom it is said to have been published in New York fifteen years ago. In 1868, Mr. J. Jay Watson, whose address is No. 242 W. Twenty-sixth street, New York city, sent a statement and challenge to a country paper, and which he has just republished in the New York *Tribune*. It runs thus:—"The poem of the 'Beautiful Snow,' about which there seems to be so much diversity of opinion as to who is its author, was composed by Mr. John W. Watson, a native of New York city. It originally appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, November, 1858, and was purchased of the author by the Harpers. I am authorized to offer $50 to any person who will produce an authentic printed copy published previous to November, 1858." The writer adds, "This offer is still open." To this may be added the testimony of Harper & Brothers, in the legal transfer to Turner Brothers & Co. of the copyright, which was theirs by purchase from the author in November, 1858.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Salt Water Dick," by May Manning, the fifth of the "Helping Hand" series; and "Dottie Dimple at School," by Sophie May, a couple of pleasant stories for children.

—"Lady Lucy's Secret; or, the Gold Thimble," is a religious story suitable for Sunday School libraries.

—Messrs. G. W. & C. B. Colton, New York, send us a "Cuban war map," 17 by 25 inches in size, which they have just published, and which will be a great aid to those who wish to follow the progress of the revolution.

Recent Yokohama Literature.

We have received a work whose title we cannot transcribe. It is a Japanese book of travels, written for the instruction of the children of the Mikado's subjects in the manners and customs of foreign nations. Some of the illustrations are drawn with a spirit and grace which speak well for the artistic powers of the author, but his education in the English language can hardly be regarded as perfect, or, to say the least, the English translation of his beautifully written Japanese text, giving an account of the pictures, must be regarded as rather too literal. For example:—

"This picture is a Duck men walk out to ocean and He to fishins and to catch with a net of a fish."

"It is a picture of cleanse with a water of boy by the woman whereupon small boy catching hold of tip of the tail the dog and a pup is very vexed by the little child."

These can perhaps be understood, but some of the English legends certainly need very explicit illustrations to explain them; thus:—

"And now He the fish put on a horse back and going to sell off but that is horse very small horse."

Only a reference to the picture will show the reader that, in Japanese, "very small horse" means donkey.

The account given of the manners of the American people is evidently curious and interesting; but some statements in the book are probably made from hearsay. For instance, this scene is strikingly pictured:—

"The ocean of the north pole the hippopotomus walk out in the great ocean and He up set the steamer and ship men perhaps will to be dead men."

More likely they "will to be" live men, if they can, in spite of all the river horses of the Polar Sea!

These remarks in English are but brief, and perhaps come from an interpreter. We are happy to assure the reader that we have not discovered in the Japanese text, which forms the body of the work, one single misstatement or exaggeration; not a word which conveys to our minds any impression that the author desires to deceive his readers. It is on this account that we particularly recommend the book to all lovers of truth, all students of the Japanese language, and all who have a taste for Eastern curiosities.

Malayan Ferocities.

From Appleton's Journal.

The men are exceedingly jealous and very strict with their wives. A married woman may not accept a cigar or sirih leaf from a stranger, under pain of death. I was informed that some years ago one of the English traders had a Balinese woman of good family living with him—the connection being considered quite honorable by the natives. During some festival this girl offended against the law by accepting a flower or some such trifle from another man. This was reported to the Rajah (to some of whose wives the girl was related), and he immediately sent to the Englishman's house, ordering him to give the woman up, as she must be "krissed." In vain he begged and prayed, and offered to pay any fine the Rajah might impose, and finally refused to give her up unless he was forced to do so. This the Rajah did not wish to resort to, as he no doubt thought he was acting as much for the Englishman's honor as for his own; so he appeared to let the matter drop. But some time afterward he sent one of his followers to the house, who beckoned the girl to the door, and then saying, "The Rajah sends you this," stabbed her to the heart. More serious infidelity is punished still more cruelly, the woman and her paramour being tied back to back and thrown into the sea, where some large crocodiles are always on the watch to devour their bodies. One such execution took place while I was at Ampanam, but I took a long walk into the country to be out of the way till it was all over, thus missing the opportunity of having a horrible narrative to enliven my somewhat tedious story.

One morning, as we were sitting at breakfast, Mr. Carter's servant informed us that there was an "Amok" in the village—in other words, that a man was "running a muck." Orders were immediately given to shut and fasten the gates of our enclosure; but, learning nothing for some time, we went out, and found there had been a false alarm, owing to a slave having run away, declaring he would "amok," because his master wanted to sell him. A short time before, a man had been killed at a gaming table because, having lost half a dollar more than he possessed, he was going to "amok." Another had killed or wounded seventeen people before he could be destroyed. In their wars, a whole regiment of these people will sometimes agree to "amok," and then rush on with such energetic desperation as to be very formidable to men not so excited as themselves. Among the ancients these would have been looked upon as heroes or demigods, who sacrificed themselves to their country. Here it is simply said "they made "amok."

Macassar is the most celebrated place in the East for "running a muck." There are said to be one or two a month on the average, and five, ten, or twenty persons are sometimes killed or wounded at one of them. It is the national and therefore the honorable mode of committing suicide among the natives of Celebes, and is the fashionable way of escaping from their difficulties. A Roman fell upon his sword, a Japanese rips up his stomach, and an Englishman blows out his brains with a pistol. The Bugis mode has many advantages to one suicidically inclined. A man thinks himself wronged by society—he is in debt but cannot pay—he is taken for a slave, or has gambled away his wife or child into slavery—he sees no way of recovering what he has lost, and becomes desperate. He will not put up with such cruel wrongs, but he will be revenged on mankind and die like a hero. He grasps his kris-handle, and the next moment draws out the weapon and stabs a man to the heart. He runs on, with bloody kris in his hand, stabbing at every one he meets. "Amok! Amok!" then resounds through the streets. Spears, krisses, knives, and guns are brought out against him. He rushes madly forward, kills all he can—men, women and children—and dies overwhelmed by numbers amid all the excitement of a battle. And what that excitement is those who have been in one best know, but all who have ever given way to violent passions, or even indulged in violent and exciting exercises, may form a very good idea. It is a delirious intoxication, a temporary madness that absorbs every thought and every energy. And can we wonder at the kris-bearing, untaught, brooding Malay preferring such a death, looked upon as almost honorable, to the cold-blooded details of suicide, if he wishes to escape from overwhelming troubles, or the merciless clutches of the hangman and the disgrace of a public execution, when he has taken the law into his own hands, and too hastily revenged himself upon his enemy? In either case he chooses rather to "amok."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ADELIA HASSE.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 7fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK C. SMITH, Administrator of Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 17, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 23 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 5wfm5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of J. HALL ROHRMAN and JOHN BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 30 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased.

The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE GRUNDLOCK, Administratrix of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

5 5 wfm4t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a hearing before said Court upon WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., RICHARD MOFFETT, formerly of the firm of Ramage & Moffett, will be discharged as a Bankrupt, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

By order of said Court. 4 30 f3t*

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

11¾

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 5:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3⅔, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 9·30	P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·20	P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·45 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

4 19½ HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Fine Arts As it Was, as It Is, and as It Ought to Be.

The contest which has been carried on for many years between the Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts and the artists of Philadelphia, and which has of late attracted a more than usual amount of public attention, would be of comparatively little moment, and not worthy of any extended notice by the press and public, were the parties to the squabble the only ones interested. Art culture, however, in a city like this, is to a great extent influenced by the good or bad management of an institution like the Academy; and claiming as it does to be the instructor of our artists, and the headquarters of the art influences in Philadelphia, all who esteem a general diffusion of artistic knowledge and taste for the beautiful as necessary to the highest development of a civilized nation in the present age, are as much concerned in the matter as the artists themselves.

With regard to the fine arts the American people occupy an anomalous position. In literature and science we keep pace with the most advanced nations, but it is a somewhat remarkable fact that Americans who appreciate heartily and read critically the best books are, in the vast majority of cases, totally unable to pass judgment on a picture or piece of statuary, or even to give the most superficial opinion as to the merits of a good or bad work of art of any kind. This is a singular but not altogether unaccountable fact, which cannot be disputed. The art culture of the United States is confined to a very small coterie, and although there are gratifying evidences of an increased interest in the subject among the general public, and a rapidly growing taste which promises to produce good results in the future, it is no less true that while we have among us men of great talent who have given American art a standing that is in a high degree creditable, the great mass of the people are yet profoundly ignorant on the subject. In fact, many persons have an idea that there is something exclusive about it; that it is only to be enjoyed by the wealthy; and it is not uncommon to find persons of intelligence and culture on other subjects speak of art as if they considered it a matter out of the reach of their purses, and consequently out of their sphere altogether. To dissipate such an idea as this, and to encourage an appreciation of art for its own sake, is the desire and should be the endeavor of all who have any interest in the subject whatever. The popular idea of the exclusiveness of art is to a great extent due to such *pseudo* patrons as pride themselves upon the extensiveness of their collection and the mercantile valuation of their pictures more than they do upon the only merits which are worthy of consideration in such connection. A long-established and influential institution like the Academy of Fine Arts, with men of wealth at its head, who have the ability to give material aid for the advancement of art interests, is to a great extent responsible for that want of appreciation on the part of the public of which we have spoken. The education of artists is only half the duty of such an institution, and its position as educator of the public taste is not less important. In consideration of these facts, it is worth while to inquire what the Academy has done, what it is doing, and what it ought to do if it is to be considered as aught else than a hybrid concern, half museum and half school, and not worth much in either capacity.

We may premise that the quarrel with the artists is not a new thing, brought about by a few restive and factious spirits of the present generation, but it had its origin at the very foundation of the institution, and it has continued, with a few intervals of patched-up peace, until the present time. The Academy of Fine Arts was incorporated in 1806, and its founders were a number of wealthy gentlemen who professed to have a taste for the fine arts, and on the strength of their wealth and influence they procured a charter from the Legislature—charters were not as easily procured then as they are now—and commenced the erection of a building. Although there were a number of eminent artists in Philadelphia at the time, they were not consulted in a matter in which it might be supposed that they had a particular interest, nor was their co-operation in any way invited; in fact, they were totally ignored, as their successors have practically been ever since. The establishment of the Academy took the artists by surprise, and its first efforts in the way of educating the public taste excited their disgust. The first exhibition of the Academy consisted of casts from the antique and some pictures loaned by Robert Fulton and others, and the whole affair was looked upon by the artists as simply a museum, and in no sense of the term an academy of art. Fully appreciating the importance of having in this country an institution for the education of young artists, a society was formed, which included among its members such men as the Peales, Sully, Birch, West, Stuart, Alston, Vanderlyn, Copely, Trumbull, Jarvis, Rush, Fairman, the Ecksteins, Ritche, Dennis, Volozan, Benjamin Trott, Luke Robbins, Benjamin H. Latrobe, and others; and it was their sincere desire to establish an art school which should be distinctively such. The exhibitions arranged by the Academy were condemned by them in the following language:—"The artists have ever deprecated the idea of an exhibition of antique statues, such being only useful to students, and never having in any country formed a public exhibition. It has been considered as extremely indecorous, and altogether inconsistent with the purity of republican morals." Ideas have altered on the subject of the indelicacy of nude statuary since then, but the artists were certainly right on the main point.

The poverty of the artists prevented them from accomplishing all that they wished, although they made arrangements with the Academy to carry on the schools and to arrange exhibitions in their building. It will thus be seen that the establishment of the schools, which are the most valuable features of the Academy of Fine Arts as it is constituted at present, was due entirely to the artists; and the founders of the institution are not entitled to the slightest credit in the matter, as this important feature of an art academy appears not to have been even thought of by them.

Various efforts were made to bring about a union between the Academy and the artists, as all disinterested lovers of art felt that the cause for which both parties professed to labor would be materially aided by such a combination of forces. The directors of the Academy, however, held aloof, and refused to consider any proposition which would not leave them in entire control of the institution, and after many failures to come to a satisfactory understanding, the artists, in despair at their inability to accomplish what they desired in building up an art school without assistance, consented to disband their own organization and join the Academy—a step which has been the cause of all the subsequent difficulty.

A certain number of artists were elected academicians and others associates, with the understanding that they were to supervise the schools and assist in arranging the pictures for exhibition. According to the rules adopted, every academician was expected to deposit a specimen of talent, and every new member one on his election. The academicians were required to make quarterly reports to the directors, stating what had been done in the schools and in the getting up of exhibitions. They had neither voice nor vote in the management of the institution, nor have they ever had since. According to the by-laws at present in force, the Committee on Instruction may from time to time accept the co-operation of artists of established reputation, *when they shall think it advisable to do so.*

It will be seen that the Academy got all the fat and the artists all the lean. Money carried the day, and the claims of the real workers in the cause of art culture were contemptuously ignored, as they have been ever since. The whole policy of the founders of the Academy and their successors appears to have been devoted to the one end of placing a few individuals before the public in the flattering position of art patrons, while the artists themselves were thrust into the background, their poverty-stricken appearance being considered probably as unfitting them to appear in genteel society.

Such was the origin of the Academy of Fine Arts, and, leaving out of the question the contest between it and the artists, we come to consider what it has to show for the nearly three-quarters of a century that it has been in existence. By hook or by crook the institution managed to become possessed of a very creditable collection of works of art. Its desire at the beginning appeared to be to represent American, and especially Philadelphia, art. In the galleries there are now excellent specimens of the best styles of West, Peale, Sully, Neagle, Allston, and others, which are valuable for their intrinsic merits as well as for their associations. Additions were made by purchase, and more by gifts; and Paul Beck bequeathed his collection under condition that none of the works in it were ever to be sold. Lough's group of the "Centaurs" was given to the Academy by the artist, who was disgusted because his own countrymen would not purchase it, and Wittkamp's "Deliverance of Leyden" was purchased for a perfectly insignificant sum under very similar circumstances. Indeed, the Academy has had an astonishing luck in driving bargains, and it is doubtful whether it ever paid the full value for any of its possessions.

After a time, however, it came to a dead stop, and it has scarcely advanced a single step since. During the last twenty years all its acquisitions of any importance have been Paul Weber's "Twilight;" May's "Dying Brigand;" Goune's "Town Fool in Dejection," Gastaldi's "Parisina," purchased about three years ago, after much outside pressure had been brought to bear, for about one-tenth of its real value; and Professor Schussele's "Esther," which has just been presented under circumstances which preclude any criticisms on the amount the artist is in pocket by the transaction. A great many of the pictures belonging to the Academy have no value except as curiosities; and Benjamin Westa' "Death on the Pale Horse," which is the great *piece de resistance*, while it is interesting on account of its associations, and useful is a means of extracting "quarters," in the way of admission fees, from the pockets of pious old ladies, has no value whatever for the purposes of artistic culture.

In the management of the schools the Academy has considered its whole duty performed in having the Antique gallery and the life-class room each lighted three evenings during the week from October to April, paying the models, issuing permits to paint in the galleries, and employing a professor of anatomy to lecture once a week during a portion of the winter. This is the sum total of what it has done in the way of art-education until the last season, when Professor Schussele was engaged as an instructor. This was but a step in the right direction which should have been taken years ago, and the good effects were apparent at once in the revival of interest in the classes, which was fast dying out.

In the matter of art education the Academy of Fine Arts has left off just where any live institution, managed by men who felt a real interest in the work in which they were engaged, would have commenced.

The fact is that the Academy of Fine Arts was founded on wrong principles, or rather upon no principles; and, in comparison with the European schools, it will never be anything but a disgrace to the name it bears, unless it has a very different organization from the present. When considering what such an institution might do and ought to do in the way of art culture, the pitiful squabble between it and the artists sinks beneath contempt; and yet it is in contentions with those who ought to be its best friends and most ardent supporters, that its energies have been wasted ever since its charter was obtained from the Legislature in 1806. Art education is as important in its way as any other; but while we have flourishing colleges and academies in all parts of the country, there is not in the United States a single art school worthy of the name. The French Academy, the Royal Academy in London, and every other institution of the kind that has ever been heard of outside of the United States, are managed by artists exclusively, at least so far as art matters are concerned; and it is absurd for a company of bankers, brokers, and merchants to expect to carry on such a concern with success—as well might they start a college and attempt to teach mathematics and the dead languages, or to qualify medical students for their profession. The European Academies have full corps of professors, their class rooms are large, airy and well lighted; their life models do not pose for a couple of hours only three evenings in the week, during six months in the year, in a dark cellar where it is impossible to paint, and *painting* from life is a point of the first importance in an artist's education. Their libraries are stocked with valuable works, and they have collections of armor, costumes, and antiquities which are of the highest value to students. The library of the Academy of Fine Arts is a meagre array of volumes, inferior in many respects to the collections of art literature in the Philadelphia and Mercantile Libraries; and although there has been a standing threat for years upon the cover of the catalogue to provide a museum of arms, armor, costumes, and ceramic wares for the benefit of artists, the first indication of the threat being carried out has yet to be made.

Such an institution should have upon its walls specimens of the best American artists, and especially of the Philadelphia artists. This indeed appeared to have been the intention of the founders, but we look in vain for any works by Rothermel, Hamilton, Richards, Moran, Bensell, and others of our day, who have given Philadelphia art a standing, on its walls. The Academy, too, ought to have careful copies of the pictures of the best European masters, old and new; but we lately had exhibited in this city an admirable copy of Cicogle's "Landing of Cleopatra," made by Mr. Isaac L. Williams; and one of Turner's "Ulysses Defying Polyphemus," by Mr. E. Moran; but although these were representative works, it never entered the heads of the Academy directors to purchase them.

In the European schools there are scholarships and prizes to stimulate the students, and such stimulants are even more necessary here; and the course of instruction ought to be so thorough as to preclude the necessity of an artist making a journey to Europe to finish his education. The education of the public is an equally important matter, and but little can be done in this direction unless the galleries of the Academy are filled with works of real artistic merit, which will make it a popular place of resort. As it is, the people of Philadelphia take no interest whatever in the institution, except during the progress of the spring exhibition, and there are thousands, not of the uneducated classes, but people of refinement and taste, who never visit it from one year's end to the other.

It may be answered that the Academy has not the means to carry on its operations on this grand scale, but the question is whether that is not its own fault. It has been from the foundation under the control of wealthy business men, and while other educational institutions have been endowed by the friends of learning and enriched by legacies, it remains in nearly the same poverty-stricken condition it was nearly fifty years ago. Suppose that the Philadelphia Library, after having been established by public-spirited citizens, and having received such a bequest as James Logan's library, had considered its work ended and its whole duty accomplished by permitting its subscribers to take out books, and the public to read them in the rooms, without making large yearly additions to its stock, what kind of a position would it now hold?

The case of the Academy of Fine Arts is entirely analogous. James Logan's bequest has handed his name down to a grateful posterity, but what have Paul Beck's pictures in the Academy ever done for his fame? There are gentleman in this city now, the pleasure of whose lives it has been to collect pictures, and who would be delighted to leave them to some institution where the public could have the benefit of them, and where they would contribute to exciting an interest in and cultivating a taste for art, instead of having them dispersed under the hammer. But there is no encouragement to make such bequests to a dead-and-alive institution like the Academy of Fine Arts. Under a spirited and enterprising management, the Academy could procure donations of money and pictures, and endowments for professorships and scholarships, the same as other educational institutions. But who imagines that anything of the kind will ever be done? On the contrary, the artists in and out of Philidelphiaa have come to the conclusion that any connection with the concern is deleterious to their interests, that it is not an Academy in any proper sense of the word, and that the letting out of its galleries for auction purposes is a disgrace to the name it bears; and the general public take no interest whatever in its affairs, except to laugh at the annual quarrel which takes place, when the grand efforts to which all the energies of the managers are devoted, the spring exhibition, opens; so that it is useless to hope for any improvement unless there is a radical change in the whole system of management.

In commenting upon the deficiencies of Academy of Fine Arts, we have no desire or intention to do it other than a real service, and it is with a faint hope of exciting some interest in a subject of great importance that we occupy our columns with a discussion of the matter under consideration. The Academy has had its Rip Van Winklish sleep of a good deal more than twenty years, and it is high time that it should wake up and realize the fact that we are approaching the end of the nineteenth century, that things have changed since 1806 and that if it don't bestir itself, a new art institution, worthy of the name of an Academy will be started, and the existence of the old concern will be forgotten, except by some of the more aged members of the Historical Society and others who are enthusiastic upon the subject of local antiquities.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN AND SAD.

A Man and His Father-in-Law Engage in an Altercation, Which Ends in the Death of the Former.

Yesterday afternoon a most melancholy affair happened in the bar-room of Derbard & Greenhelch, No. 213 Lodge street.

Mr. William Cundy, of the firm of William Cundy & Son, a man about fifty years of age, quarrelled with his son-in-law, Mr. William Hudson. Words led to blows. The two men clinched, and in a short time both fell to the floor, Hudson being underneath. The bar-keeper, Thomas Audleton, parted the two, and assisted Cundy to rise, but when he attempted to raise Hudson, he found that he was insensible. Efforts were then made to restore him, but without avail, and he died in a few moments. At a late hour last night Mr. Cundy appeared at the Central Police Station, and surrendered himself. He states that he did not strike a blow, but, on the contrary, his son-in-law struck him twice in the face.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body. The following evidence was elicited:—

Thomas Adlington sworn—I reside at No. 211 Lodge street; Mr. Cundy was sitting at a table in the saloon asleep; he had been there asleep for more than an hour; Hudson came in and asked for a glass of ale; I gave it to him; Hudson then asked how long Cundy had been there; I told him; he then went and woke Cundy up; they entered into a conversation; Cundy got up and asked me for a package he had left in the morning; I gave it to him; they commenced speaking together again; spoke for some five or ten minutes; I was sitting behind the bar with my back towards them; just then Hudson jumped from his chair and said, "Barkeeper, look out!" I jumped up and looked around; in the meantime Cundy rose up; Hudson then said, "You old ——," and struck Cundy; Cundy then said, "You shall not do that to me;" they then scuffled; the deceased fell; don't know whether Cundy also fell; it was all over in a moment; don't think that Hudson struck anything in his fall but the floor; we picked him up, bathed him, and sent for doctors; we didn't think he was seriously hurt.

Henry J. Laughord sworn—Live at No. 230 South Water street; was playing a game of bagatelle in the saloon; Cundy was sitting in the place by a table; Cundy was apparently asleep; Hudson came in, and drew a chair alongside of Cundy, tapped Cundy on the shoulder, and woke him up; they entered into a conversation; afterwards they got into a quarrel; I turned round and saw them in the attitude of falling; I and the barkeeper then picked Hudson up and put him in a chair; Cundy did not fall; he liberated himself in the act of falling; I saw no blows struck; the first intimation I had of the difficulty was when they were scuffling; when we picked him up he was in a swoon, a dead weight; Cundy helped to bathe his head; remained there all the time, assisting; he did not leave until nearly all the others had left; Hudson did not speak after he fell.

Joseph Sellers sworn—Reside at No. 808 Fitzwater street; was in the saloon in question yesterday afternoon; was playing bagatelle. (Witness then corroborated the foregoing testimony.)

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at the undertaking establishment of Mr. Horne; I found a lacerated wound on the outer edge of the right eyebrow, a quarter of an inch long, extending through the skin; this was the only external mark of violence that I discovered; I found on the right side of the occipital bone a fracture, about two and a half inches long; the bone was remarkably thin at this point, about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness; the skull is generally, at that place, about a quarter of an inch thick; pressing upon the medulla oblongata I found a clot of blood; the other organs of the body were sound and healthy; the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain; probably the fracture came from the fall; the fall might have caused it.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said William Hudson came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by a fall while in a scuffle with William Cundy, at No. 213 Lodge street, May 6, 1869.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held a stated meeting at its hall last evening, President Price in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted, and a number of valuable donations were received and letters read. An interesting mediæval coin found in Florida was exhibited by Hon. William Penn Chandler.

Dr. Brinton made some remarks in relation to late archæological discoveries near Nashville, Tennessee. He mentioned the discovery in caves and mounds of implements of bone and metal, and offered some information relative to the tombs of the Mississippi valley, which were usually formed of slabs of stone placed so as to form a coffin, in which only the bones of the defunct were interred. It was not customary to inter the flesh. These circumstances caused the early writers on Western antiquities to imagine that these sepulchres were those of a race of dwarfs. Silver crosses were also found, which were plainly stamped or cast, and not hammered out. The impression created on the mind of the discoverers, that these things had to do with a prehistoric Christianization, is untenable.

Dr. Brinton further stated that in his own explorations among the mounds near Danipo, Florida, he had found European glass beads. As to the statement of the mummies found in the Western mounds having light hair, the coloring matter of the hair had been evidently destroyed by burial for centuries in nitrate of potassa caves, the whole soil being impregnated therewith.

Dr. Brinton continued in the same strain, to the great edification of the society, for some time, and we regret that our limited space prevents the publication in full of his most valuable remarks.

President Price made a statement to the society concerning his late visit to Washington in reference to the condition of the American Indians, and stated that an experiment of conciliation was about being tried upon them.

Members were proposed and elected, and on motion the meeting adjourned. The hall of the society contains many curious and interesting objects, and will well repay a visit.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION reassembled this morning at the Bethel Church, Bishop Campbell presiding. Religious exercises were conducted by L. S. Lewis, consisting of singing, prayer, and the reading of the 139th Psalm.

L. C. Chambers was introduced to the Conference as transferred from the Canada Conference.

Amos Wilson was introduced to the Conference as coming into the Philadelphia Conference by the division of the boundaries of the General Conference.

The Financial reports were resumed by the Conference.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND LARCENY.—Yesterday afternoon James Hollingsworth and Robert Skelton entered the tavern of James Wein, at Mount Airy, and being rather rough in opening the door, smashed the glass. After getting inside, they are alleged to have relieved a man who was drunk at the bar of a watch. They were intoxicated at the time. They were taken into custody, and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 10 o'clock last night, Mrs. George Kinsler, residing at No. 1508 Ellsworth street, was stopped on Fifteenth street, below Washington avenue, by a ruffian, who demanded her watch and money. She screamed murder, when the scamp grabbed for her watch, but succeeded in getting only a portion of the chain attached to it. He made his escape.

FIRES.—Last evening the awning in front of No. 751 S. Sixth street was destroyed by fire. It caught from the sparks of a bonfire, which had been kindled in the street by boys.

A slight fire occurred this morning at Mr. Kelley's, on Bedford street, below Seventh. It originated from the explosion of an oil lamp.

CRICKET.—The first regular cricket match of the season will be played this afternoon and to-morrow, between the Philadelphia and the Germantown Cricket Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, the same field on which the English matches were played last autumn. Many of those who will play in this game participated in those matches.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Dennis McGuire yesterday was driving a bauiky horse through West Philadelphia, and on several occasions struck the animal over the head with a club. A policeman took Dennis into custody, and, after a hearing before Alderman Maule, he was held to answer.

ROBBERY.—About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday a thief took advantage of an open cellar-way at No. 541 Norris street and entered the house; and, after a thorough ransacking, marched off with only $5.

BURGLARY.—Thieves last night broke into the residence of John Mellhenny, at Clearfield and Amber streets, and carried off a coat, silver knives and forks, table linen, and other articles.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Contest for the Philadelphia United States Marshalship—Hiestand in the Front.

Appointments by President Grant To-day—Departure of the Peruvian Minister.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President made the following appointments to-day:—

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. C. Willis, Thirteenth district, Illinois; J. Duck, Seventeenth district, Ohio; C. C. Walcott, Seventh district, Ohio; M. Scanlan, Third district, New York.

Pension Agents—G. M. Van Buren, for invalid pensions at New York city; J. B. Young, at Dubuque, Iowa; H. Iddings, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Frank Howe has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as special agent of the Treasury Department for New York city.

The Peruvian Minister.

The Peruvian Minister, Senor Don Jose Antonio Garcia y Garcia, took leave to-day of the President and Secretary of State, previous to his departure for Peru.

Another Pressure.

There was another pressure of office-seekers and their friends and backers at the White House to-day, claiming the attention of the President. Nearly all the morning the President was engaged in arranging some matters to be submitted to the Cabinet to-day, and few callers were received.

The Cabinet

met at noon. All the members were present except Mr. Hoar.

The Philadelphia United States Marshalship.

O. J. Dickey arrived here this morning, and had an interview with the President relative to the appointment of John A. Hiestand to be Marshal for the Eastern District of your State. The President made no promise, but seemed favorably inclined towards Mr. Hiestand. He said he thought he would make the appointment to-day. George M. Lauman and his friends are also at work, but they have not been able to get the Executive ear to-day. In this respect Dickey is ahead. It is thought Hiestand will be appointed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

New Internal Revenue Regulations.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Regulations are being prepared by Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, fixing the kind and amount of proof required from railroad companies, corporations, and individuals who have been taxed as non-resident aliens, under a provision of the internal revenue act which was repealed March 10, 1867, and who now apply to have the amount of tax which was withheld while the act remained in force refunded.

The nature of proof required will be the affidavit of the claimant, attested by an additional affidavit from some other responsible party and the certificate of the consular agent nearest the post to which the claimant belongs, that he is a non-resident alien.

Attorney-General Hoar returned to Washington this morning, and was attending to the duties of his office.

FROM BOSTON.

Metropolitan Police in the "Hub"—The Great Lord Bond Robbery.

BOSTON, May 7.—A final hearing before the Legislative Committee on the subject of the Metropolitan police took place last evening, when the affidavit of Detective John S. Young, of New York, was read, detailing the circumstances connected with the Lord bond robbery. Mr. Young says:—Mr. Lord gave me a written power of attorney, as also did Mr. Barron. I conferred with and acted under the advice of A. Oakey Hall, then District Attorney, and now Mayor of New York. We both concluded that there was no reasonable chance of convicting any one of the crime, and Mr. Hall was fully satisfied to have me direct my attention chiefly to the recovery of the property. Although several parties were arrested and indicted in New York, yet no evidence could be procured sufficient to warrant their trial. The affidavit further says:—The only money paid to Heath and Jones or any other officers in Boston was $8000; and this was all the compensation received by them and others for many months of service, and many journeys to Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and for the recovery of between $300,000 and $400,000. There never was any suspicion of unfaithfulness or any kind of misconduct on the part of Heath or Jones.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Its Ratification by the Connecticut Senate.

HARTFORD, May 7.—The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to-day, by a vote of 12 Republicans to 5 Democrats; two Republicans and two Democrats absent. Both houses, after the announcement of committees, adjourned until Friday next.

GENERAL THOMAS JORDAN.

The Commander of the Cuban Expedition.

General Thomas Jordan, who has gone out in command of the expedition to Cuba from New York, is an old West Pointer, and one of the most accomplished officers of the late Confederate army. He served as chief of staff to General Beauregard during the first three years of the war, and was with him at Charleston and Vicksburg, and in Virginia. During the Shiloh campaign, General Jordan conceived the idea that Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, was hostile to General Beauregard, and he resented an alleged slight to his chief then and after the close of the war. When the Confederacy fell, Jordan, like many of his brother officers, came North. His fortunes were entirely broken by the contest, and he sought to obtain a livelihood in New York by here writing for the press. His old grudge against Davis took form in an article in *Harper's Magazine*, which attracted considerable notice at the time. General Jordan also wrote upon military, agricultural, and political subjects both for the magazines and the metropolitan newspapers. He has been living in New Jersey, near New York, until the beginning of the Cuban outbreak. Since then, his presence at various places on the coast, and particularly at Charleston and New Orleans, has been noticed, and always in connection with some rumored movement in favor of the Cuban cause.

General Jordan is a man of medium height, spare in form, and with a quick, nervous manner. He has an intellectual head and features, and fine eyes, and when off duty is exceedingly courteous in deaside from his own merit, had the advantage of a long personal intercourse with General Beauregard, who was certainly one of the first military engineers of the war. If Jordan has half of a chance in Cuba he will make himself famous.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	179½	Cleve. & Toledo	105
N. Y. and Erie R.	27¼	Toledo & Wabash	72½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¼	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	86	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	98	U. S. Express	62½
Chi. and R. I. R.	132	Tennessee 6s, new	66½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	149½	Gold	137½
Pacific Mail Steam.	92¾	Market firm.	
West. Union Tel.	42¾		

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Dyer Court-Martial Adjourned—The Result not Disclosed—Appointments in the Treasury Department.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Amending the Spanish Constitution—Troubles in Ireland.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Adjournment of the Dyer Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Dyer Court Martial has adjourned *sine die*. General Thomas left yesterday for San Francisco, and General Ferry for Atlanta. The finding of the Court has not yet transpired.

Secretary Boutwell's Appointments.

The first two appointments of Special Customs Agents by Secretary Boutwell were made yesterday, viz.:—Frank E. Howe, for the Eighth Customs District, at New York, and J. J. McLean for the Second District, at San Francisco.

The Treasury Service.

Other appointments in that branch of the Treasury service will be made to-day.

Minister Garcia.

The Peruvian Minister, Garcia, took leave of the President to-day. The President in his reply hoped that friendly relations would continue between Peru and this country. Secretary Fish accompanied the minister.

Congratulated.

Samuel A. Duncan, Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this district, has, in the name of the organization, telegraphed to General W. H. H. Terrell, of Indiana, congratulating him on his appointment as Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Heavy Robberies in Ireland.

LONDON, May 7.—There have been several heavy robberies of arms, ammunition, etc., in various parts of Ireland during the past few days. At Belfast a large quantity of arms were stolen last evening, and this morning five persons were arrested on suspicion. Despatches from Cork mention the perpetration of similar outrages, and there seems to be no doubt that the culprits belong, in every instance, to the Fenian organization.

The Spanish Constitution.

MADRID, May 7.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, all the amendments to the religious clauses of the Constitution were rejected, and the clauses were finally adopted as they originally stood.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Last Pacific Road Rail.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Omaha despatches say that a telegram from General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, announces positively that the last rail of that road will be laid at noon on Monday.

The celebration in this city will be the greatest affair ever gotten up. The Masons, Odd Fellows, military and other societies intend joining the procession, and in the evening there will be an illumination and fireworks.

Murder by the Sioux Indians.

Reports received to-day from Columbus state that a band of Sioux murdered a woman and captured a lot of stock near Steel's Creek, twenty miles above Columbus. The citizens are now in pursuit of the Indians.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Mary E. Ladd, Abbie C. Titcomb, Dayspring, and barque Hunter, from West Indies.

Passed out, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen, and brig Jessie, for West Indies.

A northeast storm still prevails.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton quiet but firm; 500 bales sold. Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, $5·75@6·75; Western, $5·70@8; Southern, $6·55@11·75. Wheat steady. Corn steady; sales of 36,000 bushels; mixed Western, 91@93c. for new and 90c. for old. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess unchanged. Lard firm at 18¼@18¾c. Whisky dull but unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and unchanged. White corn, 84@85c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats, 74@78c. for prime and heavy. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet. Bacon rib sides, 16¾c.; clear do., 16¾c.; shoulders, 14¼c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky firm at 92@96c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	178¾	West. Union Tel.	42¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	26¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	104
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo and Wabash.	72¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86
Chi. and N. W. com.	85¾	Adams Express.	60¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97¾	Wells, Fargo	35¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	130¼	United States	63
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	149¾	Tennessee 6s, new	66½
Pacific Mail Steam.	92¼	Gold	137½

Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Phila & E 6s	87	100 sh Read R	s15.47·94
$2000 C & A mt 6s'89		100	do....b30.47·94
lots..c..	92	100	do.....s30. 47¾
$2000 Leh R loan.b5.	84¾	100	do.....b60. 48
$16000 City 6s, New	101½	100	do.30d.baf.15. 48
$10000 Leh gold 1..c.	94¾	100	do....2d&t. 48
100 sh Phil & E R....	30⅞	100	do...b30.48 1-16
100 do....b30.	31	200	do...ls.b30.48·31
100 do.....c.	30⅞	100	do....b5&t. 48¼
100 do....b10.	31	200	do..... 48¼
100 do....b15.	31	100	do.....s30. 48
100 do....b60.	31¼	200	do....ls.2d. 48¼
100 do.....b5.	31	100	do.... b30. 48¾
100 do....b30.	31	200	do.....ls. 48¾
4 sh Penna.opg&t.	55	100	do.....5d. 48¾
27 sh Minehill R.ls.	54½	500	do ls.b60.48 3-16
73 do.....	54½	100 sh Pa Canal	..ls. 29
36 sh Leh Val.b5wn	56		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1 m....	99½	13 sh Penna R....	55½
$10000 Phil & E 7s.b60	87½	1 do.....	55¼
$1000 City 6s, New	101½	100 do.....s30.	55
$400 do.....	101½	100 do.....s60.	55½
$5000 Con'g R 6s....	87½	6 do.....	55¼
500 sh Feeder Dam.	¾	100 do..opg&t.	55¼
100 do.....	¾	19 do..opg&t.	55¾

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 6, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	32,316 06
" Port Carbon	7,375 09
" Pottsville	3,560 19
" Schuylkill Haven	28,795 02
" Auburn	2,318 15
" Port Clinton	12,245 07
" Harrisburg, Dauphin and Allentown	3,467 01
Anthracite Coal for the week	90,078 19
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	7,071 19
Total for the week paying freight	97,150 18
Coal for Company's use	2,523 15
Total all kinds for the week	99,674 13
Corresponding week last year, tons	
Previously this year	1,287,297 08
Total	1,386,972 01
To Thursday, May 7, 1868	1,201,667 15

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Appointment Made—Gregory the Lucky Man.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Philadelphia United States Marshalship.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—General Gregory has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of General Ely, deceased.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President is Gracious.

The Alexandria Union League sent a colored spokesman to the President to-day to ascertain when a delegation of the League might have a conference with him relative to affairs in Virginia. The President consented to see them to-morrow.

Colonel Forney and others of the committee which has been travelling South for some weeks, had an interviewed with the President to-day concerning what they had observed while on their trip to the Southern country.

The President's Appointments.

The President made the following appointments to-day:—

Joseph B. Young, Pension Agent, Dubuque, Iowa; Hiram J. Hengs, Pension Agent, Fort Wayne, Indiana; George M. Van Buren, Pension Agent for Invalid Agency New York; John G. Blackwell, Receiver of Public Moneys, Huntsville, Alabama; E. M. Gregory, United States Marshal Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Charles C. Walcott, Seventh Ohio; George M. Dakin, Ninth Indiana; Jesse Duck, Seventeeth Ohio; J. C. Wallis, Thirteenth Illinois; George W. Henderlite, Eighth Virginia.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Michael Scanlan, Third New York; Adamson Newkirk, Eighth Tennessee.

The National Peace Festival.

BOSTON, May 7.—The city authorities last evening passed an order extending the hospitalities of the city to the distinguished invited guests to the National Peace Jubilee.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 7—Evening.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. Five-twenties, 78½. Railways flat; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Evening.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11⅛@11⅜d.; Orleans, 12d.; sales to-day, 7000 bales. Corn, 27s. Lard, 69s. Refined petroleum, 18s. 8½d.

LONDON, May 7—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 18s. 6d. Linseed oil, £30s. 10d. Sperm oil, £108. Sugar, 39s. on the spot and 29s. afloat.

SPAIN.

The Situation—A Republic not Improbable.

Late correspondence from Madrid contains the following:—

Whether Napoleon has or has not made the remarks attributed to him matters but little. The fact remains that it is impossible the country can remain much longer in its present state of doubt and expectancy. The discords among the members of the legislative majority are on the increase, and they received a lively impetus last night at a caucus held to consider a proposition of Senor Baleaguer to pass a law excluding from the throne the whole brood of the Bourbons, direct or indirect, legitimate or bastard.

The meeting was held with closed doors, but the following I understand to be pretty nearly what occurred at it. Senor Baleaguer supported his proposition in a long speech, and was opposed by that ever-active intriguer, Senor Olozaga. The latter said that if the resolution were carried in its integrity, it would greatly increase if it did not render insurmountable the difficulty of finding a monarch at all. This observation squinted at